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OAPEC URGES INDUSTRIAL POWERS TO UNDERSTAND THIRD WORLD POSITION

LD021440 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July--OAPEC today called on the industrial countries to try to understand the position of the developing countries and the interlink of interests between the industrial and the developing countries and to stop what it described as their efforts to divide the ranks of the Third World.

In the July issue of the monthly newsletter published by its headquarters here, OAPEC said that the industrial powers should accept the need for developing a new international economic system taking into consideration the interests of the developing countries, which essentially are not in conflict with the interests of the developed countries.

The issue's editorial blamed the industrial countries for the failure of the UNCTAD held recently in Manila, saying that this failure was due to these countries' "rigid" stands toward the basic issues of their relations with the Third World countries and their opposition to any steps to be taken to develop a new economic international system or to introduce genuine improvements in the conditions of international trade favoring the interests of the developing countries.

OAPEC called on the industrial powers to stop their "attempts" to create causes of contention among the developing countries by classifying them as rich, oil-producing countries or poor, importing countries. "Instead of trying to understand the position of the developing countries, the industrial countries have been working to divide the Third World stand by trying to cause a break between the oil and non-oil countries by stressing that oil prices were the cause of the economic problems suffered by the developing countries."

The OAPEC newsletter expressed astonishment at the stand taken by the industrial powers against OAPEC member countries and their information campaigns against any rise in the oil prices. It added that in the past OAPEC member countries were attacked because they decided oil prices and did not leave market factors to decide them according to supply and demand. Now, it said, the OAPEC member countries are being blamed despite the fact that their official prices were lower than the actual oil prices in the market which are governed by supply and demand.

"What is the solution then," the newsletter asks, "since the OAPEC way of determining the oil prices does not meet with the approval of the industrial powers despite the fact that OAPEC has constantly taken world economic interests into consideration?"

The OAPEC newsletter pointed out that the stand of the industrial powers toward OAPEC comes at a time when these powers are taking very "rigid" stands in their dialog with the Third World.

PDRY, OMAN REPORTEDLY SEEKING TO END DIFFERENCES

JN010834 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0808 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reports today that a meeting was held in Tunis recently between PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Muti' and Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays az-Zawawi. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the possibility of settling the differences between the PDRY and Oman.

Quoting a senior Arab source, the paper says that the PDRY stipulated that for all differences to end, the Sultanate of Oman must end its support for the Egyptian president and all foreign forces must be withdrawn from Oman, especially the 7,000-man Egyptian force.

BAHRAIN

LIBYAN-BAHRAINI JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED 2 JUL

JN021717 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 2 July--Bahrain and Libya have affirmed their rejection and nonrecognition of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and all its results because it constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter, the Arab summit resolutions, the Arab Joint Defense Charter and UN resolutions.

In a joint press statement issued here today following Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Bahrain, the two sides stressed the importance of total adherence to the Baghdad conference resolutions and the need to crystallize a unified Arab stand to confront all the challenges and dangers that threaten the Arab nation.

The statement said that the two sides reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue and expressed their absolute support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. They affirmed their firm link with their homeland and their cohesion with their land, and to abort the Zionist entity's attempts at distorting their culture and isolating them from their Arab civilization.

The Bahraini and Libyan sides discussed the situation in Africa and affirmed their support for the African peoples struggling for their liberation and independence. They hailed the African countries' stands in support of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian people's issue.

In the field of bilateral relations, the discussions dealt with cooperative relations between Bahrain and Libya and ways and means for developing these relations in the interest of the two countries. In this connection, it was agreed to send a Bahraini delegation to the Libyan Jamahiriyah to study and promote cooperation between the two countries.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended invitations to Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Deputy Amir and Crown Prince His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah to visit the Libyan Jamahiriyah. The invitations have been accepted.

The text of the joint statement is as follows: At the invitation of His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, made a visit to Bahrain 7-8 Sha'ban 1399 Hegirah corresponding to 1-2 July 1979. Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a warm welcome expressing the good fraternal relations existing between the two fraternal peoples and countries.

Official talks were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere between brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution; his brother His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir and crown prince; and His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister. The talks dealt with issues of common interest on the bilateral and Arab levels.

In the field of bilateral relations the discussions dealt with cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to develop and promote these relations in the interest of the two countries and peoples. In this connection, it was agreed to send a Bahraini delegation to the Jamahiriyah to study and promote cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and recent developments resulting from the signing of the treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. They reaffirmed their countries' rejection of such agreements and all their results. They also affirmed their nonrecognition of this treaty in any form because it constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter and UN resolutions.

In this connection, the two sides stressed the importance of total adherence to the Baghdad conference resolutions and the need to crystallize a unified Arab stand to confront all the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

The two sides reviewed developments in the Palestinian issue and expressed their absolute support for the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. They also expressed the importance of supporting the Palestinian people's steadfastness and resistance against the aggressive and colonizing policies practiced by the Zionist enemy authorities in the occupied territories. They affirmed their firm stand in support of the Palestinian people to consolidate their link with their homeland and their cohesion with their land, and to abort the Zionist entity's attempts at distorting their culture and isolating them from their Arab civilization and spiritual beliefs.

The two sides discussed the situation in Africa and affirmed their support for the African peoples struggling for their liberation, independence, self-determination and destruction of all racist regimes. They hailed the African countries' stands in support of Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian people's just issue. They also affirmed the importance of developing and promoting Arab-African cooperation.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results brought about during the visit and stressed the importance of continued meetings between the two countries on various levels.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his gratitude and deep appreciation for the warm and fraternal reception accorded him and the delegation accompanying him by his brother His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini officials and the fraternal Bahraini people.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended invitations to his brother His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the deputy amir and crown prince; and Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They accepted the invitations with gratitude.

KUWAIT

JANA REPORTS AL-QADHDHAFI'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD021006 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Colonel al-Qadhdhafi Holds Press Conference in Kuwait"--JANA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, July 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution said the technical aspects of the exportation of Libyan oil will be studied and put forward to basic people's congresses. He said that this would be capable of putting an end to problems created by the industrialised countries for the Arabs.

In a press conference held yesterday evening in Kuwait before leaving for Bahrain, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed the necessity of using oil of the Arab countries as a weapon against countries which hold no respect for the Arab nation and which are actually aligned with the enemy in spite of these countries' benefits from Arab oil and funds.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed his belief in the inescapability of Arab use of all weapons available to counter those who ignore and despise them. Those people, he said, would be glad to see the Arab nation on its knees and their interest secured to the Arabs' detriment.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said Libya is a free and nonaligned country with clear policies regarding the world's basic issues.

He said: "We will befriend those who seek our friendship, and make enemies with those who antagonise us."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The United States is adopting an unfriendly posture towards us because we refuse their attempts aimed at subjugating us to their own will. We also refuse , he said, to compromise on the Arab nation's rights, Palestine and the occupied Arab lands. He added: "We refuse to continue the granting of our wealth to those who antagonise us."

He said America has two choices: The improvement of its relations with the Arabs and the resulting end to total alignment with the enemy and alignment with the Arab nation's guaranteed rights. This stance would guarantee America's many interests in the Arab nation. On the other hand, America has the option of continued alignment with enemy. By adopting such a choice, the U.S. will be ignoring its interests.

In reply to a question raised by a journalist, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "The Arab nation is facing a grave challenge...from now on, the threats should be made by the Arabs to America, and not vice versa."

He said: "America says it is aligned with Israel because Zionists control American interests. Therefore, America should kneel to the Arabs much in the same manner it now does to the Zionists, [words indistinct].

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi: "The Arab situation could be (summarized) through this [word indistinct]. We have the weapons with which we could threaten enemies and we expect from them at least this total [word indistinct] to the Arab nation by those who [word indistinct], by virtue of Arab money and Arab oil should be confronted with all available weapons. This is the attitude which the Arab situation now imposes."

In reply to a question on the role which Jordan could possibly play in confronting the Zionist enemy and the results of his efforts for the Palestinian revolution's return to Jordan, he said "Jordan is playing a vital role in confronting the enemy. If, God forbid, Jordan falls, the whole region will follow in its wake and the enemy might possibly reach Iraq, the Arabian Peninsula and the Gulf."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said Jordan is a barrier against the enemy's designs. The Arabs should therefore support it so that it does not fall.

He added: "Jordan's steadfastness is a basic prerequisite along with the Palestinian resistance's return to the country. But the Palestinian resistance should not proceed from Jordan to the occupied lands until the appropriate time for it to do so come."

In reply to a question on his opinion regarding recent developments in Chad, he said Chad's security vitally affects the security of Libya. He also expressed his regret for fighting between Chad's various factions and said: "Our position has always been clear. We support Chad's national unity and the freedom of its people, and stand against hegemony over the country."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said the evacuation of French forces from Chad is an important factor in reaching a solution to Chad's problems. He said: "French forces in Chad are actively contributing to unrest and fighting by the supply of weapons to all factions."

He said the French forces have failed to explain their declared presence in Chad. He added that security in the country has not been realized in spite of the presence of French forces. Therefore, the reason for the presence of these forces is designed to secure French colonial interests, he said.

In reply to another question on whether Libya could become a confrontation state, he said: "The Israelis have unfortunately reached our borders and we now face the enemy without having moved at all."

He said when the Israeli Army's chief of staff visited Egypt, he inspected the Libyan border and Egyptian troops stationed there with his chief of military intelligence. Therefore, he said, The Israelis have in fact reached our borders and we are effectively a confrontation state."

Answering a question on Egyptian troop concentrations on the Jamahiriyah's borders, he said: "The whole Egyptian Army has been deployed on the Libyan Jamahiriyah's borders, save for a few token units stationed in other parts of Egypt."

He said: "As-Sadat has declared war on Libya and all that is needed for him to start actual fighting is a signal from his American and Zionists masters. Moreover, such a war would distract Egyptians from the dangerous problems they now face."

He added: "This man's treachery and lies have been exposed...he told the Egyptians that he is recognizing Israel to avert war, only to expose them to another war yet this time against their own brethren."

Al-Qadhdhafi retorted: The Egyptian president alleged that he sought peace and that only through peace could Egypt be rebuilt. But now he is preparing for another war...indeed he is in a state of war. He is deploying troops, constructing roads for military purposes and airports on the Libyan frontier...he is buying arms from China and the U.S., thus refuting his own claim of changing swords into ploughshares."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the defeated Egyptian president had many times revealed his intention with respect to the war he prepares against Libya. He exposed himself before the Egyptian Army and people as well as before the Arabs and the whole world. He revealed his real identity, not a man of peace who seeks peace but a tool in the hands of the enemy.

He said that until the Egyptian Army (?turns) against As-Sadat it is a tool serving the enemies of the Arab nation which is committed to the destruction of such a tool, should it be used to serve the enemy... and until the Egyptian Army becomes a tool for liberating Egypt and placing her at the forefront of the Arab nation.

Questioning the possibility of encouragement by America to the defeated president, to launch a war against Libya, the leader of the Great First of September Revolution said that he did not believe America was capable of assuming the responsibility of such a dangerous operation "because it is our natural right then to defend our existence to the end." He said that America would not like the consequences of such an act of madness.

At the press conference heheld in Kuwait, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared the responsibility to defend Lebanon [to be] an Arab one. He said "what I can now see is a flagrant military aggression against a member-state of both the Arab League and the United Nations. Whichever pretexts and disguises this aggression uses it is no more than a flagrant military aggression against an independent state. The Arab states in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the Arab League, have the right to intervene militarily in Lebanon, in implementation of the common defence agreement.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi described the Libyan-Kuwaiti relations as good and brotherly. He said that he would use such relations with Kuwait and the countries that he has and will visit to develop the joint Arab action.

With respect to what was mentioned about the formation of a Palestine government in exile which would be based in Tripoli, he affirmed the Jamahiriyah's readiness to do anything for the sake of Palestine. As to the resolutions of the meeting of the First of September and the Palestinian revolutions in Tripoli, he said that these were published at the time.

Answering a query about the people's authority in the Jamahiriyah, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that in the Jamahiriyah, there are no more top and grassroots for all matters are now in the hands of the people. There is no government or police there for Libya is now a Jamahiriyah. The people do not revolt anymore for there is no more conflict over power or wealth. The power and wealth belong to the people and through socialist corporations the house now belongs to its occupier and the land to the nation while everyone can endeavor to use it, without exploitation, to satisfy his needs. The house is now served by its people.

He pointed out that the people are now about to possess their arms while the traditional army will disappear to be replaced by the armed people who hold power, wealth and arms in their hands.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi answered questions about the third part of the green book. He explained that it dealt with the social aspect of the third universal theory by defining and analysing the basic problems of social life, with view to building a new civilization of the masses, which would be based on a cultural revolution creating a balance in human life. Without [words indistinct] who used to sacrifice the social aspect for the material one, is capable of creating a concept achieving a balanced life as provided in the green book.

To this effect, he announced the future release of explanations to the third universal theory. Concerning the tasks of the people's committees in the next stage, he pointed out that the people's committees constituted a historic experience and a dangerous turning point in the social, economic and political structure of societies which cannot be judged in the short term.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was asked about the relation between the Great First of September Revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran and the disappearance of Mussa as-Sadr. He replied, "We are very sorry for this disappearance" and affirmed that the Jamahiriyah would devote all her efforts to search for this man who was Libya's guest and friend.

He added, "We hold Italy responsible for the disappearance and the mystery surrounding it which took place after he landed there. We have sufficient evidence to this effect. The owner of his hotel testified that he saw him and his colleagues and all his clothing and (?papers) were found in this hotel and are still there. So he is either in Italy or in France. The situation is confused but we still accuse Italy which, as you know, is incapable of maintaining security and the kidnapping and assassination of her prime minister is a good example to this effect."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi answered another query about the summit of Western countries and these countries' reaction to the oil price increase. He said "they should only blame themselves because they caused the oil prices increase. They want to increase the price of their industry without facing a similar increase in the price of oil. How can we afford our needs of expensive industrial goods if we do not put the price of our oil up?" And about the impressions he got during his visit to Kuwait, he said that he talked to a group of youths in the city and was greatly impressed by the country's progress. He also observed that this country was offering something to the Arab human being.

AFGHAN OPPOSITION DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN021446 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 2 July--It was reported here today that a delegation representing the Islamic opposition society in Afghanistan is currently visiting Kuwait. The delegation is headed by (Burhan ad-Din Rabbani), president of the society, and includes Shaykh (Nur Ahmad), director of propagation and guidance at the Islamic world congress in Pakistan. He is a full-time worker in the service of the Islamic movement in Afghanistan.

It has been learned that the delegation will make a tour of several countries with the aim of obtaining support for the armed opposition Islamic movement in Afghanistan and explaining the conditions of Muslims there.

(Rabbani) was quoted as saying that the armed movement in Afghanistan has achieved "several victories against the government forces."

PDRY

TRIAL OF IRAQI EMBASSY SECURITY MEN BEGINS

LD012032 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Summary] The trial of the Iraqi Embassy security men accused of assassinating Dr Tawfiq Rushdi in Aden began this morning in the Aden High Court, presided over by Najib 'Abd ar-Rahman Shamiri. The other members of the court were Ahmad Umar Bamatraf, deputy president of the High Court, and 'Ali Husyan Abu Bakr, member of the High Court.

The accused who appeared before the court were 'Abd ar-Rida Sa'id, Samir Bashir and Ibrahim Muhammad.

'Abd ar-Rida Sa'id admitted murdering Dr Tawfiq Rushdi on instructions from Iraqi intelligence as conveyed to him by a person called 'Abd al-Husayn Muhammad (al-Qumayli), who holds the post of director of political security at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry and who is linked to Iraqi intelligence headquarters.

The accused said that he was instructed by Iraqi intelligence to persuade Dr Rushdi to write a particular letter before his liquidation by threatening him with a gun. He was instructed to coordinate his efforts with Samir Bashir, officer in charge of security at the Iraqi Embassy in Aden, to help him carry out the task. The accused described the steps which led to the killing of Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, who refused to get into an embassy car and started screaming, "the embassy wants to kill me, the embassy wants to kill me," whereupon the accused shot him seven times. The accused then fled in the diplomatic car with the third accused, Ibrahim, to the house of Samir Bashir. The accused was next day taken by Ambassador Faiz Awni to the embassy building, who took away the revolver Sa'id had used in the incident and put it in the embassy safe.

The court adjourned until 0830 tomorrow.

ADEN REPORTS AL-ASNAJ APPEAL FOR U.S. ARMS FOR YAR

LD021710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Mr al-Asnaj [former YAR foreign minister] has appealed to the United States to undertake a direct military role through a greater military presence in the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf region. In a statement to the Washington POST, Mr al-Asnaj called on the Americans to free themselves from the complex of their defeat in Vietnam by way of adopting an energetic defense policy appropriate to the interests of the United States and its friends in the area.

The Washington POST says that Al-Asnaj, who is currently on a visit to the United States, has delivered a message to the U.S. secretary of state proposing the implementation of President Carter's decision last March to send sophisticated weapons to the area. Al-Asnaj said that the presence of U.S. military bases in the southern part of the Arabian region would not be opposed, nor would it attract criticism by other Arab countries.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID GRANTS INTERVIEW TO KUWAIT'S AS-SIYASAH

LD302036 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH this morning carried the full text of the interview which King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz granted to its chief editor. His majesty replied to a number of questions of topical importance and explained the Saudi attitude toward Arab and international issues and Saudi efforts in internal development. Here is the text of this important interview:

Question: The simple fact of asking this question, which is being asked in general popular and official quarters, implies a conviction that the measures of the Arab boycott of Egypt are not achieving the desired end. Also the repeated calls for the convening of Arab summits do not appear to be coming to fruition. What is your view on the boycott?

Answer: We would like to stress to you that the Arab boycott of the regime in Egypt basically stemmed from the concern of the Arab nation about Arabism and the role of Egypt. The aim is to draw attention the fact that the Arabs and Muslims will accept no alternative to a full and comprehensive solution and will be ready to resist anything less than that. In the light of this we do not agree with you when you say the boycott has not achieved the desired end.

There is an almost general international conviction that there can be no peace or stability in the region without the restoration of the Palestinian national rights and regaining all the occupied Arab land and Jerusalem. It suffices in this respect to refer to the EEC and other international statements which underline the necessity of achieving a comprehensive settlement. Results will crystallize after some time has elapsed.

As to the calls for another Arab summit, there is nothing to prevent this from being achieved whenever there is Arab agreement on the need for it. Contacts and coordination between the Arab states are continuing to achieve the aims of our nation. Appropriate measures will be taken at the right time.

Question: The kingdom's policy has in recent months come up against an international campaign with many faces and voices striving to harm it by talk about administrative differences inside the kingdom and internal differences of view on many problems. What, in the opinion of your majesty, is the cause of this international propaganda campaign?

Answer: We want to clarify a firm fact in our policy since the time of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, and it is that we regard Zionism, communism and colonialism as a trinity allied against Arab and Islamic rights and aspirations. Since our policy is based on this understanding it has always been natural for us to be subjected to biased and poisonous campaigns at the hand of this same trinity. When we adopted the attitude of rejecting the treaty between Israel and Egypt and confirmed the inevitability of the comprehensive solution we expected increased activity by world Zionism and enemies of the Arab nation, and it is natural for this activity to escalate with the escalation of the kingdom's role in the service of Arab and Islamic causes. The more solidarity and cohesion of the Arab and Islamic nation there is in defense of its legitimate rights, the more ferocious its enemies become in their attempt to split its ranks and shake the trust among sister countries and inside each country in order to weaken the unity of the Arab nation and people.

It is customary for Zionism and the media it controls in certain regions to diversify its methods of intrigue and deception and the fabrication of lies. An example of this is what it puts out every now and then about administrative differences inside the kingdom, differences which are claimed by and represent illusions in the heads of the enemies of this country, who try by spreading such allegations to preoccupy Arab and local public opinion with incidental issues; and they shall fail in this, God willing, because the unity of this country with all its groups is too strong for such lies and illusions to harm it, and the internal front is united behind its leadership, and this leadership is aware of its duties and responsibilities in these delicate circumstances and at any time.

Question: The latest state budget is characterized not only by its thoroughgoing approach but also by the particular manner in which allocations are distributed, covering the development of some areas according to a particular political viewpoint, a matter which has led observers to believe that the distribution of the budget is a political step that is worthy of study and analysis.

Answer: It is only natural that the budget should be governed by a political viewpoint in addition to economic, financial and development viewpoints. This is the case with every country. But ours is a general political viewpoint which takes into consideration the interests of the homeland as a whole and the interests of the citizens and the needs of development in every sector and field throughout our wide area. Every part of the kingdom has been given its due in the budget to insure a balanced development for all regions according to their needs.

Undoubtedly, you will agree that our kingdom has a leading role to play in the Arab and Islamic world. This role imposes on us some commitments which we welcome toward our brother Arabs and Muslims. The wealth God has bestowed upon us has been the cornerstone of hope for our brothers to ease their situations. We are anxious to meet their needs as much as we can. This is the overall political viewpoint which governs the budget, and there is no other viewpoint.

Question: The question of representative and consultative councils has been raised again throughout the kingdom. The expansion of the application of the system of representation and consultation is an old demand that seems to take a special priority at present. Since your administration raised the question of the consultative council some time ago, could we have some elaboration on this from you?

Answer: The development of the consultative council is under our serious consideration and we have already announced this. This issue still occupied our attention, but we want the study to be comprehensive so that the objectives we seek from the development of the council will be realized. This realization should serve the needs of our people and their social development. As you are aware, the regime in the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is based on Islam with due consideration to social conditions, and the relations between the people and the authority is based on love and consultation and all sons of the people of whatever group have the right to participate in this.

Question: The international oil market is at present undergoing an artificial state of anarchy created by the oil companies, though some also lay part of the responsibility on the shoulders of the American administration. Perhaps one of the characteristics of the current oil situation is that the kingdom--as the big oil-producer--has partly lost control of the oil market.

1. What is your evaluation of the dimensions of the current crisis? 2. Who is to blame? 3. How do you view the present level of oil prices and the level expected to emerge from the forthcoming OPEC meeting?

Answer: 1. The increase in consumption has created an increase in demand on oil supplies which in turn have dropped because of the political conditions in some of the oil-producing countries;

2. The industrially advanced countries for failing to find an alternative for oil, which is essentially a depletable source. The use of oil as a source of energy is wasteful because science has discovered uses for it that are more beneficial and more valuable to man;

3. The raising of prices by some oil companies for the realization of astronomical profits at the expense of the consumer and producer alike. This could be attributed to the traditional monopoly of oil markets by some companies.

From the above, you can realize who is to blame. As far as we the producing countries are concerned, our sacrifice is clear. We have been producing oil beyond the capacity of our economy. Our aim from this is to help as much as we can in bringing about world economic stability as we are part of the world economy.

As to the prices policy, you know that we here in the kingdom have exerted all the efforts we can--and still do--to keep prices within limits that would not harm the international economy and to prevent inflationary crises which in turn would harm us as well. At the forthcoming OPEC meeting, we will try to return to the one-price policy to avoid this anarchy in prices and to achieve prosperity and stability for the world. But the matter does not rest with us alone; it depends on the extent of success that could be made in tackling the dimensions of the problem we have already explained.

Question: The announcement of the full national control of ARAMCO has been delayed despite the fact that all know that the decision has been taken and it has a retroactive effect. What is the reason for delaying the announcement of national takeover of ARAMCO?

Answer: The delay is due to procedural matters. But the question as you say is settled. At the right moment, God willing, we will announce the final step.

Question: There were varying interpretations as to the basic objective of your majesty's visit to Morocco. While it is unanimously agreed that the visit has an exceptional importance in the present particular conditions, some have seen it as an attempt to set up what was described as a rational axis to hold the Arab world from both ends.

Answer: Our visit to Morocco took place in response to the invitation of our brother King Hassan II of Morocco with a view to holding consultations and exchanging views on all matters of interest to Arab and Islamic solidarity and for the retrieval of Jerusalem, the occupied Arab territories and the national Palestinian rights and the protection of our nation from the covetous and those who lay in wait for it.

The kingdom's policy is extremely clear and is based on bolstering solidarity and cooperation with all brothers. The kingdom rejects the idea and policy of an axis because it only scatters efforts and shatters forces.

Question: There are growing intimations of international military intervention in the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf as it forms the energy center of the world. There are also growing arguments that the area is weak and vulnerable and that consequently it needs direct or indirect international protection.

Answer: Such talk becomes rife every now and then. But we believe that any imposed interference in the area would not achieve the objective desired from it. On the contrary, it would only create confusion and instability. The people of the area should be the ones responsible in the first place for its protection and they should be encouraged to do so by the peace-loving forces.

The era when force could be used to protect interests has gone for good. It must not be allowed to return for the sake of world peace and security and the consolidation of economic cooperation founded on cordial conviction and understanding.

Question: Some sources are quoted as having said that the United States had interceded with the kingdom with a view to easing propaganda campaigns against the regime of the Egyptian president. It has also been stated that the boycott of that regime will only be a formal one in response to this intercession which is sometimes described as American pressure.

Answer: We do not favor in any way the method of propaganda campaigns. We believe in free, objective speech and in objective discussions. As to the intercession or pressure you speak of, there is no such thing, because we base our policy on our own interests and those of our nation and we abide by the resolutions we sign.

Question: There has been lately a great deal of talk about differences of opinion between the kingdom and the U.S. administration. How true is this, and in what respect?

Answer: Relations between the kingdom and the United States are strong and based on friendship, cooperation and mutual and common interests. They cover a wide range of fields. Talk about differences between the two countries has increased lately following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. In fact, all there is is a difference in opinion and this does not affect the continuity of friendship. The kingdom is trying to explain its position clearly. The kingdom's position is derived from its belief that there can be no peace in the area unless it is comprehensive and based on justice and takes into consideration the Arab nation's right to retrieve its occupied territories and legitimate rights. Any other peace will be a mere mirage and not a true one.

This position of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom meets with the growing support of much world and American public opinion. In any case, the differences of opinion between us and the United States on a particular subject do not affect the friendship between us.

Question: The information is being reiterated in Arab diplomatic quarters that the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the kingdom is imminent, especially after covert Arab mediation in this connection.

Answer: There is nothing definite in this matter. We are always working to improve our relations with all states on the basis of our principles, which are known to everyone.

Question: Do you think the latest developments in Iran have introduced extraordinary factors to the security of the region, especially in view of the fact that recently some accusatory insinuations have been made by some Iranian quarters regarding the kingdom and the position in Khuzestan?

Answer: As is known we always welcome the establishment of Islamic rule in any country and we believe its establishment in Iran should serve to bring closer relations and increase understanding. This is consistent with our constant call to make the Islamic Shari'ah a basis for government.

Question: Your Majesty, developments in the region have drawn part of the attention which was supposed to be devoted to the coordination of the affairs of the gulf family and the Arabian Peninsula. Do you think it is appropriate now to relaunch new initiatives on this matter.

Answer: The gulf part of the Arab and Islamic nations, is consequently preoccupied by the same issues. However, relations between its states and proceeding well and contacts are continuing on gulf and Arab questions.

Question: Your Majesty, from Aden indirect accusations are made every now and then suggesting that the kingdom has reservations about Yemen unity. What is your view on the latest developments in Yemen?

Answer: We would like to stress that we are always on the side of Arab solidarity. If two or more states wished to unite, that would be their business, which in any case would make us happy. What we always stand for are good neighborly relations and solving differences between brothers in a spirit of brotherhood, solidarity and a feeling of common destiny.

Question: For how long will revenue remain less than expenditure in the Saudi budget and what effect will this have on the general Saudi reserves?

Answer: Thank God our resources are capable of meeting our expenditure despite our ambitious development plans and despite our commitment to help brother Arabs and Muslims throughout the world.

The entire revenue in the annual budget is allocated for expenditure under the various items of the budget. Should the need arise to resort to reserves to supplement expenditure on the development plan and to serve the interests of our people and our Arab and Islamic nation, we will not hesitate to do so.

Question: Could Your Majesty tell us what is the aim behind your invitation to the heads of the gulf states to attend the military maneuvers on the 27th of this month?

Answer: We and the gulf states form one family. It is customary for us to exchange visits whenever the opportunity presents itself. We believe that such meetings only strengthen cordiality and provide a greater opportunity for exchanges of views. Such visits have become normal and they take place on numerous occasions.

Question: Do you believe, Your Majesty, that your invitation to the heads of gulf states to attend military maneuvers might turn into a political meeting to study the conditions in the Area and in the Arab world at large?

Answer: In my answer to the previous question, I made it clear that such meetings provide an opportunity for studying matters of interest to the area and the Arab world and for the exchange of views. We are one family with common interst. God willing we will continue to cooperate together on a sound and cordial basis.

OIL OUTPUT TO BE INCREASED TEMPORARILY

LD021142 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A responsible royal court source has stated that the Government of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has decided to increase oil production temporarily, in line with its policy of finding sufficient funds for financing the country's development projects under the 5-year plan.

The source said said that this step aims at providing necessary material support for speeding up implementation of vital projects under the state's policy of insuring the comfort and welfare of its citizens.

Paper Comments on Decision

JN030724 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0635 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 3 July--The newspaper AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH today says that Saudi Arabia's decision announced yesterday to increase oil production will undoubtedly help relieve the world oil shortage.

The paper says that this decision confirms that Saudi Arabia is anxious to maintain economic and political stability. It is also a consequence of the kingdom's philosophy and prosperity.

The paper adds: Saudi Arabia has repeatedly stressed that its prosperity is linked to that of the rest of the world because what happens in the world affects everyone. Saudi Arabia has fulfilled its international obligations and hopes that the international community will in turn resolve the Middle East problem, bring about the restoration of the occupied Arab territories, Palestinian rights and Jerusalem, and confront the Zionist occupation. These are among the responsibilities of the international community.

KUWAITI PAPER CITES YAMANI WARNING ON PALESTINIAN 'DESPAIR'

LD030910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0704 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in its editorial today says that the warnings of Saudi Minister of Petroleum Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani to the effect that Palestinian despair would cut off oil from the world "is a declaration to the Americans and to the world that they should comprehend the dimensions and meaning implied by these Saudi words."

The paper expects the Americans to study carefully Yamani's statements and to realize the extent of Arab despair. It says that Yamani is no revolutionary, but he has reached a stage of despair, as have all moderate Arabs who have come to a dead end vis-a-vis the American posture.

It points out that the United Staes "wants either to crush the Arabs' will and identity or to drive them to extremism to find justification for realizing their (?main) aim." It says that Yamani wanted to tell the Americans: "Do not imagine that an army of invasion will bring you oil meekly and pacifically."

The paper concludes by saying: "We do not claim to have the power of the United States, but we remain capable of hitting the giant with a stone to restore him to his senses or knock him out."

SAUDIS, GULF STATES REPORTEDLY AGREE ON 'REGIONAL SECURITY'

JN301321 Doha QNA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 June--The Abu Dhabi paper AL-FAJR reports today that the talks held by the gulf and Arabian Peninsula leaders who attended the Saudi Army's recent military maneuvers in the southern Saudi region of 'Asir have produced very important results concerning regional security. The paper adds that viewpoints were identical. The paper says that the leaders agreed on a unified strategy for confronting any danger to or attack on any state in the region.

Citing Saudi diplomatic sources, Al-FAJR says that Saudi Arabia affirmed its complete readiness to use all its human, material and military resources in support of any fraternal state facing an outside threat against its sovereignty and independence. The sources also affirmed that coordination among the region's states also covered foreign policy and economic stands.

SOMALIA'S PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES

LD011632 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 1 July, SNA--His Excellency the President of Somalia Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Riyadh at 1800 today for an official visit to the kingdom.

His Majesty King Khalid, His Royal Highness Amir Fahd, the crown prince and deputy premier, were at the airport to welcome his excellency.

Council of Ministers Meeting

LD022124 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Riyadh--The Council of Ministers at 1900 this evening held a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the minister of defense and aviation, in the chair. It lasted until 2130.

His Excellency Dr Muhammad 'Abuduh Yamani, the minister of information, has stated to SNA that the council began by reviewing the results of the Saudi-Somali talks in the political and economic fields. His excellency added that the council heard a report presented by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in that respect. In his report the minister confirmed the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's understanding of the circumstances through which Somalia is passing. He also expressed the kingdom's stand which aims at the welfare of the brethren in sister Somalia.

UAE

PRESIDENT ON GULF SECURITY, RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN301533 Doha QNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 30 June--UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has praised the results of the friendly meetings held among the leaders of the Arabian Peninsula and gulf, the aim of which is to consolidate the area's stability and achieve prosperity for its peoples.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-BILAD published today, Shaykh Zayid praises the high standard achieved by the Saudi Armed Forces. He said that the advancement of the Saudi Armed Forces is an advancement for the armed forces of all Arab states. These forces protect both Arab and Muslim causes, he said.

He said that the area's leaders are aware of the magnitude of their responsibility and the need to consolidate firm, strong and solid bases for the creation of a cohesive Arab strength, which would confront all those who may think of tampering with our future or harming our dignity and homeland.

He said that challenges can be faced through a serious dialog, based on a sound appraisal of the nature of international changes, a complete readiness to exercise national responsibilities honestly and continued intensive meetings.

Answering a question on reportage that the United States has prepared a plan to invade the gulf, Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan said: No state has the right to threaten the area's security and peace. If anyone tries to harm us, it is our right to defend our homeland. We must not be shaken or frightened by threats as long as we are marching along the path of justice.

His highness stressed the need not to sink to the adversary's level in his campaigns of deception, and said that the decisive response to these campaigns is serious, quiet work to build our intrinsic strength and to rally around our tolerant beliefs.

Answering a question on the formation of a kind of security Interpol to defend the gulf states, the UAE president said: Coordination among our countries is not only a desired thing, but a trust in our hands. We should seriously and quickly seek to achieve it and support the unity of our common destiny, so that we can prepare for the future. Coordination among us is necessary in all fields and consultations are an historic responsibility.

Concluding his speech, the UAE president said that relations between the UAE and Iran are strong. He said: We are bound to them by ties of ideology and neighborliness. Their strength is our strength. Their stand on the Arabs' principal cause--Jerusalem--and on regaining the usurped territories is clear evidence of the depth of our ties, the unity of our goals and our destiny.

Shaykh Zayid recently visited Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and attended the military exercises carried out by the Saudi Armed Forces in Abha in southern Saudi Arabia.

YAR

YAR-PDRY JOINT COMMITTEE ENDS MEETINGS, ISSUES STATEMENT

JN011857 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The final statement of the meetings of the first 1979 session of the PDRY-YAR joint committee on administration and public utilities was signed in Aden today. Following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful and the compassionate, in implementation of the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli and Kuwait declarations and of the directives given by the presidents of the two parts of the homeland, the PDRY-YAR joint committee on administration and public utilities held the meetings of its first session in Aden, 27-30 June 1979. The meetings were permeated with a spirit of sincere brotherhood and were characterized by the desire to complete the tasks entrusted to the committee and to contribute to establishing the bases for restoring Yemeni unity.

The joint committee discussed the following:

1. The general tasks of its work: The committee adopted its agenda for the current and next session, formulated a working plan that includes general principles for organizing administration, public utilities and local administration in the unity state.

2. The joint committee reviewed the work that was done in previous sessions and noted remarks on some basic principles concerning the administrative and public utilities system, in light of the changes and developments that have occurred in past in the laws and regulations on labor, civil service and the various state bodies in the two parts of the homeland. The committee decided to adopt advanced laws and regulations that will serve the unity state's objectives. It was also agreed to use these advanced laws and regulations as bases for the formulation of laws and regulations on civil service, labor and the organization of the administrative system in the unity state.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES MIDEAST, RED SEA SITUATION

JN020904 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 2 July--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has urged the Arab countries to develop a comprehensive plan based on clear strategy to confront Israel's threats on the military, political, ideological, information and economic levels.

In a statement published by the Saudi Arabian newspaper AL-JAZIRAH today, the Yemeni president said that his country is in the forefront of those who believe that the unity of Arab ranks is the only effective weapon capable of thwarting all the plots aimed at obliterating the Palestinian issue. He added that his country also believes in Islamic solidarity.

The Yemeni president pointed out the new dangers threatening the Palestinian cause as a result of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. He asserted that his country's stand is an integral part of the collective Arab stand embodied in the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The Yemeni leader said that the sound solution to the issue is represented by Egypt's return to the Arab fold and its position in the Arab ranks.

Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that his country is working with all the area's countries to keep the Red Sea a zone of peace and friendship removed from international disputes.

The Yemeni leader praised Saudi-Yemeni relations. He said that Saudi Arabia is the first and foremost of the friendly states which contributed to implementing the YAR 5-year plan. He added that Saudi Arabia has so far honored all its commitments.

EMBASSY IN KUWAIT DENIES REPORTS ON ABORTIVE COUP

JN020840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0832 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--The YAR Embassy in Kuwait today denied press reports that an attempted coup took place in San'a' on 21 June 1979. A statement released by the embassy says that calm and tranquility prevail in the YAR and that such reports are untrue.

The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS reported yesterday that an attempted coup led by a number of army commanders had been foiled in the YAR.

DECREE ISSUED APPOINTING FOREIGN, AGRICULTURE MINISTERS

JN022030 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[YAR presidential decree No 61 of 1979 dated 2 July 1979]

[Text] After taking cognizance of the permanent constitution; the constitutional declaration of 5 February 1978 amended by the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978 on the formation of the Constituent People's Assembly; the constitutional declaration of 22 April 1978 on the Constituent People's Assembly decision defining the structure, term and purviews of the presidency; the constitutional declaration of 8 May 1979 amending certain provisions of previous constitutional declarations pertaining to the people's assembly and the distribution of its purviews; presidential decree No 5 of 1978 on the formation of the new Cabinet and the decrees amending it; and upon the recommendation of the brother prime minister, the president of the republic decrees:

Article 1. Brother Dr Hasan Muhammad Makki shall be appointed deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister.

Article 2. Brother Dr 'Abd al-Wahab Mahmud 'Abd alOHamid shall be appointed minister of agriculture.

Article 3. This decree shall be effective as of the date of its issuance and shall be published in the official gazette.

Issued in the presidential palace in San'a' on 7 Sha'ban 1399 Hegira corresponding to 2 July 1979.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCE DISCUSSES DEPLOYMENT OF UN, OTHER FORCES

NC021530 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, head of Egypt's permanent delegation to the United Nations. MENA has learned that they discussed topics related to the United Nations and the extension of the UN forces mandate in Sinai which expires on 24 July.

Meanwhile, MENA has learned from an Egyptian diplomatic source that in principle, Egypt's position on this matter is that the UN Emergency Forces should stay in Sinai, because the presence of such forces helps Egypt liberate its territory, which is considered one of the duties of the United Nations (?toward) its members.

The source said that if the Soviet Union vetoes the motion to continue the presence of UN forces in Sinai, Egyptian diplomacy will then consider alternative solutions, such as using international observers or contemplating formation of an international emergency force outside the framework of the United Nations.

In his statement to MENA, the Egyptian diplomatic source pointed out that as far as the latter alternative solution is concerned, there are several ideas. One idea, he said, is to form such a force from neutral countries such as Austria, Switzerland, and Norway, or from nonalined states, or from African states.

The source cautioned that all these are mere ideas under study. He said that the size of such forces will be nominal and will thus not be costly, and Egypt will be able to share in financing them.

MENA has learned that these alternatives are contemplated only in relation to the transitional period in Sinai--that is in relation to areas A and B where UN forces are now deployed. As for area C on the Egyptian side and area D on the Israeli side, it is premature to talk about deployment of UN forces, since this will be discussed after 2 years.

ARAB AFFAIRS COMMITTEE DISCUSSES ARAB UNITY

NC022155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--The People's Assembly Arab Affairs Committee discussed, at its first meeting tonight under the chairmanship of Muhammad Hamid Mahmud, its work plan for the current parliamentary term.

At its meeting the committee emphasized the need to give attention to the role of popular diplomacy in creating bridges of contact between Egypt and the Arab peoples as well as action to return Arab solidarity to its sound course.

The committee also emphasized the need for work to promote the ties of fraternity between Egypt and the Arab countries that have taken a positive stand on he Egyptian efforts and moves and to keep them informed of the latest results of the discussions taking place on the establishment of autonomy for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The committee's work plan includes the formation of three working groups through which the committee will perform its work. One group will participate in the process aimed at achieving an Arab reunion and removing the estrangement in relations; the second group will be engaged in negotiations for autonomy in Gaza and the West Bank; and the third group will be engaged in achieving integration with the Republic of Sudan.

The committee has decided to invite the acting Arab League secretary general, Dr Muhammad Riyad; the adviser on Arab relations in the National Democratic Party, Dr Sayyid Nawfal; and the director of the Arab Affairs Department at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry, to discuss the political relations between Egypt and the Arab countries in the current phase and the future of the negotiations for autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

U.S. SENATOR HENRY JACKSON ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC030850 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 3 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 3 July--U.S. Senator Henry Jackson, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 1-day visit to Egypt.

President Anwar as-Sadat will receive the U.S. senator in Alexandria tonight.

Senator Jackson will also meet a number of Egyptian officials to discuss the latest developments in the Middle East situation, in light of U.S. efforts to establish peace in the area.

AL-AKHBAR: DOGFIGHT A COVER FOR SYRIAN SITUATION

LD020901 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Editorial: "The Air Battle and What Comes After It"]

[Excerpts] Three military communiques were issued in Damascus, Tel Aviv and Beirut about the dogfight that took place yesterday afternoon between Syrian and Israeli planes over southern Lebanon. Each of the communiques gave a different account of the battle and conflicting figures about its losses. Egypt hastened to declare its denunciation of the Israeli aggression and the Egyptian Foreign Ministry asserted that the battle that took place over southern Lebanon yesterday once again indicates the dangers to which the Middle East peace efforts could be exposed as a result of the continued Israeli attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

But there are certain implications and indications in this battle which have been subject to speculation by political observers in their appraisal of its significance and dimension. Observers were surprised by the fact that this was the first time Syrian planes have joined battle with Israeli planes since the 1973 war. Israel had earlier invaded Lebanon using all its land, naval and air forces and the Security Council intervened to stop the attack and ordered Israel to withdraw its forces. The Syrian forces in Lebanon, represented in the Arab Deterrent Forces[ADF], did not move then. Indeed they avoided resisting the Israeli attack in every way. Israel continued to carry out air attacks and its aircraft had a free hand over southern Lebanon and elsewhere without the Syrian forces making a move.

In fact Yasir 'Arafat and Al-Asad agreed on the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from southern Lebanon for safety [of the Palestinians]-and the safety of the Lebanese, as 'Arafat said in the statement announcing this withdrawal. But suddenly and without prelude Syria announced that its planes joined battle with Israeli planes over southern Lebanon. Political observers here wonder what secret prompted the Syrians to enter this battle in which it claims to have lost four planes.

Therefore, we say that the incident was only a cover for what is happening inside Syria and for the crimes that the 'Alawite Ba'th Party is perpetrating against the Syrian people. At the time the battle was taking place Al-Asad was signing execution sentences against 18 people because of their knowledge of crimes that have taken place. This is indeed a predicament encircling the 'Alawite Ba'th Party from all sides.

Cairo Newspapers On Syria

NC022301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2250 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 July--Tuesday's Cairo newspapers show interest in news agency reports from Damascus on the deterioration of the situation in Syria and the fragmentation of the Syrian Ba'th leadership. The newspapers carry a report on the detention of 700 officers and one Syrian civilian in 1 day. The papers also report that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has declared a state of emergency in order to stop a mutiny in the army.

INA REPORTS EGYPTIAN FORCES ON LIBYAN BORDERS MUTINY

JN301818 Bahdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 June--The Kuwaiti magazine AL-MAJALIS AL-MUSAWWRAH has disclosed that a mutiny took place in the ranks of the Egyptian forces massed on the Libyan borders last week. Citing Western diplomatic sources, the magazine says that the mutiny was staged by a large number of Egyptian Army officers, with the participation of troops under their command.

The magazine explains that the mutiny took place when the Egyptian Forces Command received orders to provoke the Libyan forces with the aim of worsening relations with Libya. The Egyptian Forces Command refused to carry out the orders, the magazine says. The sources affirm that the commander of the Egyptian forces, which number well over 50,000 men, has been summoned to Cairo and referred to a military tribunal. The sources added that a large number of officers staged a mutiny and insubordination action immediately upon hearing the news and that a confrontation took place among the officers. Several of them were killed or wounded. This has forced the Egyptian regime to release the military commander in order to control the situation and out of fear that the news might spread further. The magazine says that after that As-Sadat's organs arrested many officers and soldiers, adding that the number of arrested officers of various ranks has reached 50.

The sources asserted that by fabricating a crisis with Libya, As-Sadat wanted to cover up his domestic policy's failure and the escalating popular indignation caused by the acute economic crisis and the way in which the recent election was conducted.

POPULAR RALLY IN BAGHDAD DENOUNCES IRANIAN REGIME

JN301800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 June--Tahir Tawfiq, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command member, has strongly attacked the aggressive, racist policy practiced by the new Iranian regime against the Arab nation.

In a speech given at a mammoth rally here this afternoon, which was attended by well over half a million citizens and several members of the party's Regional Command, Tawfiq said that this aggressive, racist line is in dangerous defiance of the Arab nation's feelings and a crucial threat to its national existence.

Tawfiq warned that the Arab nation will not sit idly by in the face of impudent Iranian threats and will firmly cut off the criminal hands that seek to tamper with the Arab homeland's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Tawfiq asserted that Iraq will not allow the heirs of the shah's regime to harm the Arab nation's rights and sovereignty, adding: We will expose the tactics of deception and falsification used by the Iranian regime.

Discussing the statements made by Iranian officials regarding the Arab islands occupied by Iran and Bahrain, Tawfiq said that these statements are part of the Iranian rulers' sick dream of establishing a Persian empire at the expense of the Arabs' lands and sovereignty.

Tawfiq explained that the Arab citizens in Iran are now the target of the ugliest campaigns of annihilation, repression and persecution and that this is part of the design that is hostile to the Arab nation. He said that what is going on in Ahvaz reveals that the Iranian rulers' Islamic slogans are false.

Concluding his speech, Tawfiq said that when Iraq supports the rights of the national minorities in Iran it is because Iraq has given the world an example of how to solve national questions in accordance with a humanitarian, progressive approach by approving autonomy for our Kurdish people and the cultural rights of the Turkomen and the Assyrian-speaking minority.

Afterward, representatives of the Arabistan, Baluchi, Azerbaijani and Kurdish national movements in Iran made speeches in their national languages, exposing the tactics of repression and persecution against the nationalities in Iran that are demanding their national rights.

The participants in the mammoth rally expressed their denunciation and condemnation of the new Iranian rulers' ambitions in the Arab Gulf and their persecution of the Ahvaz Arabs and other nationalities in Iran. They raised placards affirming the Arabism of the Arab islands occupied by Iran, Bahrain and the entire gulf. They also warned against the Iranian ambitions and the falsehood of the new Iranian rulers' slogans.

Abu Risalah addressed the rally on behalf of the national movement of Arabistan. He said that the Arab people in Arabistan are facing a racist onslaught no less vicious than the tactics of the shah, imperialism and Zionism. He said it is regrettable that "this racist onslaught is being unleashed against us in the name of religion and Islam, at a time when we are demanding nothing more than protection of the language of the Koran and our national rights, as promised the Iranian nationalities by the new Iranian rulers."

Abu Risalah affirmed the determination of the Arab people in Arabistan to continue the revolution and struggle to obtain their legitimate national rights, saying that they will not be terrorized by the tactics of repression and persecution used by the new Iranian rulers and their followers.

Abu Khalid, representative of the Iranian Baluchi national movement, said that the Baluchi people and their fighters are the target of the ugliest tactics of repression and displacement, because they are demanding their national rights.

In an address he made to the rally, Abu Khalid said that the Iranian regime is dispatching its soldiers and followers to Baluchestan to carry out barbaric acts against the Baluchestan people, adding that dozens of the Baluchestan people have been killed and displaced after their houses were demolished.

(Tabriz Sanjab), representative of the national movement in Azarbayjan, called on the ruling authorities in Iran to grant the Azerbaijani people and all Iranian nationalites and peoples their national rights, to eliminate the district laws enacted by the Pahlavi regime, to end censorship of the press and to strengthen relations with the progressive countries.

(Abu Sardar) adressed the rally on behalf of the Iranian Kurdish national movement. He asserted that the Kurdish people in Iran are facing repression, deprivation, persecution, torture and displacement by the ruling authorities.

(Abu Sardar) added that the new regime's gift to us was bullets aimed at our masses and repression and imprisonment, through which the new racist regime exposed its real face, which is hostile to the other Iranian nationalities.

(Abu Sardar) asserted that the vicious and ferocious onslaught on the Iranian Kurds by elements of the Iranian regime was more malicious and barbaric than ever before. This onslaught has exposed the new regime's real face, which is no different than that of the former regime as far as mentality of attitude are concerned. He appealed to the world's free men to support the persecuted Iranian nationalities against the vicious onslaught in Iran and to denounce these malicious, racist actions.

INFORMATION MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN, PDRY

JN021353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1222 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 2 July--Iraqi Information Minister Qasim Hammudi has stated that the establishment of an Iraqi-Syrian political command is an important step toward accelerating the steps toward unity between Syria and Iraq.

In an interview with the Paris-based weekly newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, he said that the military and security efforts in the two countries are unified to confront all the challenges and dangers facing them and the Arab nation.

Hammudi said that subversive activities against Iraq are taking place in Iran. He said that the aim of these activities is to distract Iraq, create obstacles in its revolutionary path, and impede the fulfillment of its national commitments and the confrontation of the As-Sadat-Begin-Carter schemes. He stressed that Iraq is always anxious to maintain normal relations with its neighbors and "that there should be natural cooperation and reciprocal interests. This is Iraq's stable policy."

Information Minister Hammudi warned the new rulers of Iran against distracting Iraq. He recalled the shah's anti-Iraq policies and his consequent failure. He declared that no Arab can accept "one of those who is considered to be among the Iranian leadership claiming Bahrain and the three Arab islands."

Hammudi referred to the crisis which the rulers of Aden provoked with Iraq, a crisis "that does not serve bilateral relations or the Arab liberation movement in its struggle against its enemies." Information Minister Hammudi referred to what Iraq has given to the development and progress of the two parts of Yemen. He said that what is required now is to unify Arab ranks, implement the Baghdad summit resolutions in letter and spirit, and not to create any peripheral problems.

He warned that the U.S.-As-Sadat-Zionist alliance aims at undermining the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit and the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement in various ways, including provoking peripheral problems so that this or that party will use flimsy excuses to evade its political and economic commitments.

ATH-THAWRAH COMMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS

JN021116 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 July--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH today describes the visit by the U.S. military mission to Iran as a new and serious stage in the coordination and cooperation between the Khomeyni and the United States. The newspaper, the organ of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party says that this new stage indicates that Iran is reverting to the shah's era and its exchange of roles and a change of some of the facts that have been exposed and no longer serve imperialist schemes.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the old-new alliance between imperialism and the new rulers of Tehran acquires serious dimemsions harmful to the peoples of Iran and of the area in general. ATH-THAWRAH says that this alliance is a companied by an escalation of the campaign of U.S. threats to occupy the sources of oil in the Arab Gulf, by the intensification of aggressive imperialist policies against the Arab nation, and by U.S. schemes to set up a political and military alliance in the area that would protect the interests of imperialism.

The paper says that Khomeyni's regime is no longer capable of assuming the role of a "revolutionary regime," that all of its cards have become exposed and that it has returned to the lap of U.S. imperialism after a short separation. ATH-THAWRAH warns the Iranian rulers against persisting in following in the shah's footsteps. The paper says that even with the American peace and the Pentagon's military expertise the shah could not suppress the Iranian peoples.

AD-DUSTUR ON IMPACT OF OIL PRICES ON FRONTLINE STATES

JN301039 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 30 Jun 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Frank Opinion on the Energy Issue," AD-DUSTUR says editorially: The energy issue has become a principal international one and the concern of all political, economic and military leaderships in the consuming and oil-producing countries. This is clearly apparent in the energy summit held by the seven industrial nations in Tokyo, the OPEC conference in Geneva and the recommendations presented by top White House aides to the U.S. administration in which they asked for the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the gulf area. It is also apparent in the Saudi military maneuvers in the 'Asir region and the Kuwaiti defense minister's warnings to the United States against military intervention in the area.

The paper says: All indications are that the energy issue is important enough to be a cultural issue which has to be tackled with a new mentality and within a wider perspective, taking into consideration the interests of all the parties concerned, including the industrial states, the oil-producing countries and the developing consumer nations, especially the Arab states.

AD-DUSTUR then discusses the roles to be played by the industrial and oil-producing states. The paper adds: The oil-producing countries are called upon to take into consideration the non-oil-producing developing countries, especially the Arab countries, so that these states will not have to cope with what is beyond their capacities. If we take into consideration the fact that the nonproducing Arab countries are bearing the heaviest burdens in the confrontation against the Zionist enemy and that these countries form the safety belt for the oil-producing Arab countries, it is clear that the oil-producing countries shoulder a great national responsibility toward the frontline countries and the Palestinian cause; That is, if we are really serious about giving our cause priority over the energy issue.

The paper says: It should be clearly noted that this responsibility must take into account the heavy burdens that are shouldered by the frontline countries as a result of the increase in oil prices. It is the right of those Arabs forming the front not to pay the price of the tug of war between the oil-producing countries and the industrial states.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES FINANCIAL STATUS

JN021122 Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 2 July--Jordanian Finance Minister Muhammad ad-Dabbas has announced that his government has received from Qatar the first and second installments of the financial commitment agreed on at the ninth Arab Summit Conference in Baghdad. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Ad-Dabbas said that the fulfillment of the Arab countries' commitments to Jordan as a frontline state would enable it to live up to its pan-Arab commitments regarding the Zionist enemy schemes.

He pointed out that Jordan's financial status is satisfactory despite the increasing burdens and expenses resulting from Jordan's responsibility of defending the longest frontline with the Zionist enemy. Ad-Dabbas said that the Arab nation is passing through a critical and delicate stage. This stage, he added, makes it incumbent on the Arab countries to coordinate and mobilize their efforts and to shoulder the historical responsibility for the future generations.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ISSUED ON SKYLAB REENTRY

JN291043 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 29 Jun 79 pp 1, 11 JN

[Text] Answering a question on Skylab, which is expected to disintegrate on 9 July while passing over countries in the area, the civil defense director general, Maj Gen Khalid at-Tarawinah, has told JNA: Following precise information from official U.S. sources, the Civil Defense Directorate is certain that the disintegration of Skylab will not result in radioactive dangers.

U.S. sources said that on reentry Skylab will disintegrate into several hundred pieces which will fall to earth between the line of latitude 50 north and 50 south over an area 6,400 kms long and 160 kms wide.

Maj Gen Khalid at-Tarawinah said: Our area may be near or within the area of the falling pieces. He added that the public will be kept informed about reports on Skylab via the various information media. Maj Gen Khalid At-Tarawinah pointed out that U.S. sources have reported that Skylab will disintegrate into 500 pieces each weighing 9 lbs, corresponding to 4,077 kgms; 3 pieces each weighing 1,000 lbs, corresponding to 453 kgms; and 2 pieces each weighing 3,900 lbs, corresponding to 1,766 kgms. He said that according to the U.S. sources, the countries in the area will be forewarned 6-12 hours before Skylab's fall. He cited U.S. sources as saying that these pieces will most probably fall between 9 July and the end of July.

HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ

JN021650 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Jordan and Iraq signed a health cooperation agreement in Amman today. The agreement provides for the unification of preventive medicine policy, the combat of epidemics and the protection of the environment, as well as working for the unification of clinical and medicinal policy, the policy of medical supplies, the unification of educational curricula in medical schools and the exchange of expertise in the field of clinical medicine, particularly in the field of medical specialization. The agreement also provides for the exchange of information on scientific activities, study symposiums and medical conferences, as well as conducting joint medical research and forming a permanent followup committee to meet alternately in Baghdad and Amman under the supervision of the health ministers in the two fraternal countries.

The agreement was signed by Jordanian Health Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf ar-Rawabidah and Iraqi Health Minister Dr Riyad Ibrahim Hasan. The Iraqi health minister praised the advanced standard of services which the Jordanian Health Ministry renders to citizens in Jordan.

In a statement to the JNA correspondent on his departure from Amman today at the end of a 5-day visit to Jordan, Dr Riyad said that Jordan's interest in health is an indication of a high standard of cultural awareness. It is also a sure support for the national development effort.

VOL SAYS ISRAEL GIVES LEBANON ULTIMATUM ON ATTACKS

NC021920 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Political and diplomatic circles today showed interest in reports, attributed to informed parliamentary sources, about an Israeli ultimatum to Lebanese officials that the Fedayeen operations from Lebanon must stop permanently and that the Palestinians must be withdrawn to north of the Al-Litani river.

It has been reported that the ultimatum reached Beirut last week through diplomatic channels and that it was conveyed to the top authorities by the ambassador of a big power who expressed his government's fear that the situation might rapidly explode, thus making it difficult to keep matters under control, especially after recent developments led to a Syrian-Israeli dogfight.

The same parliamentary sources were also quoted as saying that Prime Minister al-Huss conveyed this Israeli ultimatum to Yasir 'Arafat and asked him to help with practical steps aimed at withdrawing the armed men fully and clearly. It was reported that 'Arafat agreed to freeze the Cairo agreement, but not to cancel it.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH SARKIS, AGREES TO FORM NEW GOVERNMENT

NC021301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1150 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The meeting between Prime Minister al-Huss and President Sarkis ended a short while ago. After the meeting Prime Minister al-Huss made the following statement as he left the presidential palace:

President Ilyas Sarkis has charged me with forming a new government, which I agreed to do. I thanked the president for his confidence in me and expressed the hope that God will help me form a government which will respond to the requirements of the difficult circumstances we are experiencing. I will hold the necessary consultations for the formation of a government which will adopt the principles laid down in the Bayt ad-Din conference resolutions--including an affirmation of the unity of Lebanon's people, territories and institutions, and a frank and clear denunciation of those who deal with Israel in any manner.

The government will also emphasize the need to build a national, balanced army which will in due course assume the tasks performed at present by the Arab Deterrent Forces and the UNIFIL in the south. These tasks include a commitment to terminate armed manifestations and, in the long run, to collect the arms; to implement fully and precisely the Riyadh and Cairo resolutions; and to correct information activities so as to prevent illegal publications such as unauthorized newspapers, publications and private radio stations. The new government will also work for national detente.

Prime Minister al-Huss added that the subject of the south will naturally be the next government's first and foremost concern. We are aware of the need to tackle all aspects of the problem in the south which fall within our grasp within the domestic, Arab and international spheres.

The prime minister was asked: Since the implementation of such a program requires an active government, will the government you intend to form be such a government?

The prime minister replied: I do not claim that the next government will definitely be able to act on all these principles, but what is important is that the next government be able to adopt a clear, unified and frank position that will embody the harmony of its members and enable it to move in a specific direction. Such a stand must be regarded as a goal of the government despite the difficulties and obstacles it might encounter.

Asked whether he has determined a specific time limit for the formation of the government, the prime minister replied: A reasonable period. It would be premature to set a deadline. We await the results of the consultations which I intend to hold.

Asked whether the new government will have any specific composition--parliamentary, mixed, inclusive or selective--the prime minister replied: This cannot be determined until we conclude our consultations. I will start my consultations this evening by visiting speaker Kamil al-As'ad.

Lebanese Forces Comment

NC021920 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[2 July statement by the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under the chairmanship of Lebanese Forces Commander Bashir al-Jumayyil. The conferees discussed the general situation in the country, especially the new political developments such as the designation of Al-Huss to form a new cabinet and the situation in the south.

The Lebanese Forces Command Council stresses the following points:

1. The Command Council does not believe the statement made by Salim al-Huss after his designation to form the new government will help clear the atmosphere and lay down the right foundations that would facilitate the work of the honorable government, if formed. Reverting to matters and ideas overtaken by time and reality is meant to obstruct the political march.

2. The Command Council believes that the official attitude aimed at preventing the deterioration of the situation in the south is itself speeding up the deterioration of the situation. It calls on officials to agree among themselves on this serious matter before addressing themselves to international circles. It reaffirms that there can be no solution to the situation in the south until an overall solution if found for the Lebanese question as a whole, from the north to the south and from the coast to Al-Biqa'.

3. Renewal of the mandate of the Syrian occupation forces will not change the facts of the matter, the developments, or the position of the Lebanese Forces rejecting the presence of foreign armies on the soil of the homeland. The Command Council is surprised to see that the Arab League has radically changed--without explanation or justification--the position it adopted at the Mogadiscio meeting.

ISRAELI PLANES FLY OVER SOUTH, ARTILLERY BOMBARDS TYRE

NC021152 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Reports received from Tyre at noon today indicate that Israeli warplanes made several sorties over all the western and central sectors in southern Lebanon at a low altitude. The warplanes are still flying over the south, while Israeli 155mm heavy artillery violently and continuously bombarded Tyre at 1125. Shells fell in Al-Buss, Al-Bawwabah, Hay ar-Raml, the port area and the area off the coast of Tyre. The bombardment was in progress when this bulletin was prepared.

At dawn today, five shells fell in Yanuh and Srifa near Ma'rakah in the western sector. No loss of lives was reported and damage was limited to crops.

Further Shelling

NC022120 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Reports received from the south this evening indicate that at 1900 tonight the town of At-Tiri came under artillery shelling from the southern border.

At 2030, reports from Tyre indicated that the hills lying southeast of the town were being subjected to intermittent artillery shelling. About 13 rockets dropped on the area. No damage has been reported.

AL-JUMAYYIL, SHAM'UN COMMENT ON AL-QADHDHAFI STATEMENTS

NC011331 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 1 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] In Beirut, Pierre al-Jumayyil held a small party meeting during which the situation in general, particularly the dangers of an explosion in the south, were reviewed. Al-Jumayyil then received reporters and answered questions on current conditions.

Al-Jumayyil was asked: what is your opinion of the statement made by President al-Qadhdahfi expressing a desire to start a dialog with the leaders of the Lebanese Front and his statement that the Christians in Lebanon have been subjected to provocations by some sides, forcing them to adopt a fantastic stand?

Al-Jumayyil answered: In his statement, President al-Qadhadhafi has undoubtedly spoken a part of the truth. I would like to believe that he and other Arab officials know the whole truth. This is important, but what is more important is that they declare the truth if they want to be more frank and more just to Lebanon, and the Christians of Lebanon, if you like. The truth should not only be learned but should also be announced. The statement that the Christians have adopted a fantastic stand lacks proof. It is mere imagination or an excuse to which prejudiced persons have often resorted to imply something or make an accusation. We ask what fantastic or realistic position President al-Qadhdhafi would have adopted if he and his people, his country were faced with the affliction and provocations to which the Lebanese have been subjected for 5 years at the hands of their relatives, brothers and guests?

Former President Camille Sham'un considers the statement by Libyan President Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the position of the Christians in Lebanon to be a temporary change in Libya's position on the Lebanese crisis. He has said that he is not aware of the motives behind this change.

ALGERIA

NABI RETURNS FROM OPEC MEETING, COMMENTS ON RESULTS

LD301214 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 30 Jun (APS)--Mr. Belkacem Nabi, CC member, minister of energy and petrochemical industries, was back yesterday from Geneva where he headed the Algerian delegation to OPEC 54th conference. In a statement upon arrival, Mr. Nabi said that "the conference strengthened the organisation and reinforced unity among its members." Mr. Nabi recalled that the organisation granted 800 million dollars to developing countries which do not produce oil. Concerning rumors on an eventual deliberate devaluation of the dollar, the minister said that OPEC decided to hold an extraordinary meeting in such circumstances in order to take "necessary measures."

Interview on Talks, Unity

LD301215 Algiers APS in English 1055 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 30 Jun (APS)--"The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) remains united and reasserts it solidarity with the Third World," Mr. Belkacem Nabi, FLN Central Committee member, energy and hydrocarbons minister, declared in an interview to the special envoy of the national daily EL MOUDJAHID to Geneva, following the OPEC 54th conference.

"The new crude oil's price is not definitive and could rise if the conditions of the market demands it, and all attempts to divide between OPEC and other Third World countries were doomed to failure," Mr. Nabi added. "We have increased the special fund of 800 million dollars, and that shows that OPEC contributes more to the development of developing countries than most of Western countries, though its income is ten times weaker." "OPEC unity is safeguarded," Mr. Nabi went on," despite what certain think [as received] and this unity will never be indispensable enough to efficiently defend the Third World on one hand and our buying power on another. OPEC's unity is our best acquisition. Its consolidation and strengthening will direct our action," Mr. Nabi added.

LIBYA

TEXT OF AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEW ON ARAB UNITY, OIL

LD021519 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 30 Jun pp 26, 27 LD

[Interview granted by Libyan Chairman Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Louis Faris "during recent visit to Damascus"]

[Text] [Question] Mr Chairman, what are the objectives of your current tour, and which countries will you be visiting?

[Answer] We will try to visit all the Arab countries in the East. Before coming to Syria I visited Algeria. As for the objectives, they are to try to bring the Arab nation together and boost its steadfastness in the face of the major U.S.-backed Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation. We must continue to tighten the noose around the enemy until he dies. The Arab nation must now make up for the loss of Egypt and step up (the siege) against the enemy, the Egyptian regime and all the forces hostile to the Arab nation. We must try to change the Arab League Charter. I suggested that Tunis or Kuwait be the league headquarters. My proposal was accepted, and Tunis has become the league's headquarters. Tunisia is now enthusiastic about having the league's headquarters on its territory and about the Arab League becoming a reality and playing an effective role, unlike the sickly role it used to play when it was based in Egypt.

To satisfy this aim the Arab League Charter must be revised. This is one of the major tasks I wanted to carry out during this tour; that is, to reach an Arab agreement to restore accord within the Arab League. We also want a regular Arab summit to be held annually and an Arab League secretary general to be appointed periodically--not annually but periodically. I would support the proposal that the first secretary general be from Tunisia and that the first Arab summit be held in Tunis.

I would also like to see the restoration of the Arab military industries organization, which was dissolved following the fall of Egypt. We will revive it on an Arab basis. One of the major tasks of this tour also concerns the question of Lebanon, of southern Lebanon, of the steadfastness of Lebanon, of reconstructing the south, protecting the Palestinian resistance and trying to mend the serious rift with the Lebanese front. The Lebanese people have suffered a great deal and made sacrifices for the sake of the Lebanese cause. The Arab nation must help Lebanon in this national problem. Yes, these are the things that I wish to achieve during my tour.

[Question] How do you evaluate the unity process between Syria and Iraq, and does Libya intend to join that unity?

[Answer] There is no doubt that Libya is a pro-unity state; it is a genuine supporter of unity. The geographical factor plays a big role in the matter. Libya is in the western part of the homeland, while Iraq is in the far eastern part, as is Syria. I was one of the first to favor and advocate an immediate unity between Syria and Iraq. I am prepared to take serious steps on this road. I feel that my fervent calls for Iraqi-Syrian unity are, thank God, now being answered. We are prepared to place all our capabilities at the disposal of this unity so that it will succeed and will lead to a genuine and even immediate unity between Syria and Iraq. This is a must in order to face the serious imbalance which imperialism and Zionism have succeeded in creating through imposing surrender on Egypt.

[Question] What are the possibilities of Libya joining the Syrian-Iraqi unity?

[Answer] I have already told you that Libya is a pro-unity country and looks forward to unity. The Libyans have no objection or reservation whatever with respect to the establishment of Arab unity, but the geographical factor does not allow it. Geographically unity between Syria and Iraq seems quite possible. Unity between Libya, Tunisia and Algeria is geographically possible. Proceeding from this premise, it would be something truly great if we could unite Libya with Iraq.

[Question] Much has been said about Libya's attitude toward Syrian-Iraqi unity. Allow me to insist on hearing your real opinion on this subject.

[Answer] We were the first to call for this unity and to applaud it. We will work earnestly for its achievement.

[Question] The self-rule talks between Egypt and Israel have begun while Jordan, Libya and all the rest of the Arab countries are opposing this plan. What is your role in this, and how are your relations with Jordan? How do you evaluate the Jordanian role at this state?

[Answer] Our relations with Jordan are, of course, good. They are brotherly relations. There is great cooperation between the two countries.

We call on Jordan to shoulder the responsibility of the Palestinian resistance's, but we will not leave Jordan to shoulder the burden and consequences of this responsibility alone. We will support Jordan and stand with it in shouldering the responsibilities, burden and consequences of the Palestinians' return to their bases. This is an historic mission and a national and historical duty which Jordan must shoulder. We must stand with Jordan in order to be able to shoulder it.

Therefore, steps between the Palestinians and Jordanians must be achieved on this basis, particularly since they are closer to each other where reality and positions are concerned.

As for the question of self-rule and what is being said in this regard, I firmly believe that the present position of the West Bank and Gaza Strip under occupation is much better in self-rule terms than the self-rule being proposed now. There is self-rule under the occupation, and it is much better than the formula now proposed. In other words, if the self-rule now being negotiated between the Egyptian Government, the Israelis and the Americans is achieved, it will be a step backward. Self-rule does exist now, and what they are trying to propose is a big trick. It is a step backward even for the international stance that supports the establishment of a Palestinian state. Recently President Tito, who is a great leader and one of the founders of the nonalined movement, visited Libya. He made a speech in which he said that "the Palestinian people must return to their home and establish their own independent Palestinian state. The whole world agrees on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and not on the establishment of the proposed self-rule, which is a step backward and runs counter to the world's unanimous stand on the need for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

[Question] How do you visualize the outcome of your efforts to thwart the self-rule plan?

[Answer] One of the tasks I will carry out during my present tour is to reach an agreement with the Arabs--except with those who have surrendered--on how to resist this plan, after understanding exactly what is happening now. I hope to be able to foil this conspiracy, because it is a major and serious conspiracy.

[Question] You have encouraged the bolstering of Palestinian national unity. How do you view this matter now, and how are you supporting the Palestinian revolution? What are in your opinion, the encouraging and the negative factors in this regard?

[Answer] You are probably aware of the document signed in Tripoli among the Palestinian fronts regarding the question of unity. I believe that the situation since the document was signed has changed. I mean that the Palestinian situation now is better than before, but unity has not yet reached its proper status. One of the most important topics discussed at the Tripoli conference of the Palestinian fronts was the need to reorganize the PLO Executive Committee so that it is formed of leaders of the Palestinian fronts. The Executive Committee should compromise them under Yasir 'Arafat's leadership. That is the true position to be achieved so that the horse can be put before the cart. Now the Cart is before the horse. (Chairman al-Qadhdhafi here laughed loudly)

[Question] What is Libya's oil policy in regard to production and prices, and what do you expect from the Vienna OPEC meeting?

[Answer] The question of oil production and prices has become a tiresome matter. (Chairman al-Qadhdhafi here again laughed loudly) We are being held responsible at a time when we are not responsible. It is in fact the industrial states and the major companies that are responsible for the price rises. By devaluing its dollar in comparison with other currencies, the United States is responsible for the price increase, because it caused great losses to the oil-exporting countries. Moreover, the increase in the prices of industrial goods we import is astronomical. As a result we cannot buy such goods without increasing the oil prices, because we and the oil-producing countries have no resources other than oil with which to buy industrial goods. Consequently, we need more money in order to be able to buy the industrial goods whose prices continue to increase. How can we buy such goods without increasing oil prices?

But if the matter becomes one of making invasion threats or applying pressure, we in Libya can in the final analysis reduce or even stop oil production and produce only enough for local consumption and we will be content to live on our local resources. I would decide to halt Libyan oil production for 2, 3 or 4 years because this is better for us. Keeping the oil underground would be better for us than confronting the United States and the industrial states. We would avoid the problems they are raising and the pressures they are applying.

It would be a shame to waste the oil. The gulf countries have no need to increase oil production. We must agree to extract only what we consume. The existing funds can be invested in development projects without the need to produce oil. In fact, we all can stop oil production except for local consumption and await the opportunity for equitable relations to be established between us and the industrialized world.

This would make the industrialized world appreciate our value and face the facts. We can even break relations with them so that this problem--the problem of oil--will end and so that they will once again see reason, stop the blackmail and give up exhausting us in this atrocious manner, particularly since they are holding us responsible before the developing countries for the price increase. Yes, it is they, who are responsible for this.

[Question] There are Egyptian concentrations on your borders, what are you doing about them?

[Answer] We do not care about these concentrations. We have placed our forces at a distance from the borders and are content to adopt a strong defense posture so that our forces will not come under attack. We have left the Egyptian Army alone. It is up to the Egyptian Army to decide what it wants. We have placed a distance between ourselves and the Egyptian Army at the borders. If as-Sadat attacks us he will lose, because we will make his army suffer in this desolate desert. (Al-Qadhdhafi laughed)

[Question] Is it true that Libya can play a role in Lebanon and, if so, what is it?

[Answer] If there is a role for Libya to play in Lebanon then it is to seek to mend the rift between the Lebanese, to achieve their national unity, to protect the nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution and to seek to unite the Lebanese in all their factions.

I personally, am against sectarianism and I consider Islam to be founded on the principle that God is for all people. All the peoples and prophets are Muslims before God. Islam has nothing to do with bigotry. Islam did not consider the Christian or the Jew as infidel. There is no such a thing in Islam. Moreover, the Lebanese, regardless of their religion and communities, are Arabs joined together by patriotism and national unity. This is our role. I would say that excesses and violations have been committed against the Christians or the so-called isolationists. At certain stages they were provoked by the other parties and therefore adopted extreme stands. I would say that their collaboration with Israel is an extreme stand. At the beginning there were provocations, but matters should not have reached such a pass. I hope Libya will be able to contact all the parties and to do something regarding Lebanese national unity.

[Question] Do you mean that Libya is prepared to initiate a dialog with everybody, including the Lebanese front?

[Answer] Yes. (Al-Qadhdhafi answered firmly)

[Question] How do you evaluate the Iranian revolution and what do you think of the dispute between Iran and Iraq and some of the gulf countries?

[Answer] The Iranian revolution has come as God's grace, not only for the Iranian people, but also for all the Arab peoples. The shah was a source of great anxiety and disappointment for the Arab nation and the Palestinian cause. The Iranian revolution has come as a great disappointment for Zionism and colonialism. I believe that it is a people's revolution that is capable of emerging from the stagnation in which it now finds itself as a result of changing from an imperialist to a revolutionary position. I mean that, since it is a popular revolution, it will not go astray. We the Arabs--Iraqis or otherwise--must stand on its side, support it and encourage it. Provoking the Iranian revolution, being hostile toward it does not serve the Arab or the Islamic cause. It serves only the interests of Zionism and imperialism. We have no interest in being hostile toward the Iranian revolution, because imperialism and Zionism would be the ones to benefit.

[Question] I was in Iraq a few days ago and I heard from Iraqi officials that the question concerns the problem of Arabistan and the rights of the people there because this Arab people is being persecuted. What is your opinion?

[Answer] The Iranian revolution is not a Persian revolution. It is an Islamic, people's revolution and has no regional ambitions whatsoever. I am sure that the new Iranian leaders, leaders of the revolution, do not approve of the persecution of any community because of creed or race. This matter must be left to the provinces other than Arabistan that are not Persian, but dialog with the Iranian revolution can achieve justice for all.

MOROCCO

HASSAN II INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, ECONOMY

LD291551 Rabat L'OPINION in French 17 Jun 79 pp 1, 3, 10 LD

[MAP report on a Jean-Marie Cavada and Edouard Sablier interview with Moroccan King Hassan II 23 May in Fes, shown on French television 15 June: "The Moroccan People Have the Sahara in Their Blood"]

[Excerpt] Here is the text of the interview:

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, together with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, who was your guest, and with King Juan Carlos, who was also your guest, you are one of the last sovereigns in the world who still hold, shape, build and dominate real political power, and it is to you that our questions are addressed. Your Majesty, you are an exceptional interlocutor whether it be on the Mediterranean basin, with whose fate the Europeans now feel they are linked, or the events in the Near East at a time when you have just headed an Islamic conference, or even the Maghreb since, although you are young, you are an experienced sovereign while Algeria has just elected a "new" president and Tunisia is, on the other hand, led by an old president.

Your Majesty, half of the viewers watching you this evening do not know Morocco's independence and nationalism was forged because they did not live through that time and do not know anything, apart from what they may have read, about the conditions in which you came to power or what use you are making of this power.

Your Majesty, in July you will be 50 years old and for 18 years you have wielded power. I would like to know whether it has made you skeptical...about human affairs.

Hassan II: It would be inhuman to say that responsibilities do not tire. I say responsibilities and not power, for power is one thing and governing in a responsible way is another. Responsibilities are tiring for various reasons. First, you can never switch off; somebody who has a professional conscience is always on the alert. I have always said "our job is rather like a midwife's--it can happen to anybody and especially when you are least expecting it."

What use have I made of these responsibilities?

First, I try not to assume them all. For like it or not, power or responsibility tends to make a man egocentric and miserly over decisions, power and responsibility.... Therefore, as far as is possible I try to be selective about the decisions which have to be taken, keeping those which must be taken at my level and leaving the others to my advisers, either those of my generation or younger men to whom you referred earlier and who did not live through independence, in order to consolidate the experience of the older ones and accustom the young ones to tackling state problems.

Edouard Sablier: Sir, for at least 12 years we have been witnessing this great experiment in democratizing Morocco which you are engaged in. We have gradually seen the installation of all-democratic institutions at municipal, regional and national level Recently a National Security Council was also formed comprising all the parties, including the Communist Party--that is unique in Africa and I think it is quite rare in the Third World.

Therefore how can you explain the fact that, alongside this evolution, every time an achievement is mentioned in the country, every time a hope or plan is mentioned people say: the king? Why is everything brought back to the sovereign? Is this done in spite of you or in spite of the country?

Hassan II: In actual fact the democratization we have established in Morocco is simply due to the fact that I understood perfectly that it was not King Mohammad V who brought independence to Morocco, that it was not the Moroccan people who had brought King Mohammad V back from exile to an independent throne, but that it was a combination of the two. That is why I forbid myself to be more Moroccan than anybody else, and it is on this that my love of democracy is based for I think that at a certain point no Moroccan, from the king downward, has the right to say: "I am more Moroccan than that man" When people say "it is the king" they really tend to want to say "it is the boss" rather than "it is the king."

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, your country is now facing a special economic and social situation which is probably due to the slump or at least the spectacular fall in the price of phosphates which form a very important part of your income. At times there is evidence of some social unrest and I would like to know what you now think of the economic and social situation in your country--I refer particularly to the students.

Hassan II: I think that that is one section of society which has fewest economic and social problems. Compared with other classes of Moroccan society the students in our country are positively spoiled. Ours is the only country in which all students receive grants whether they are studying in the country or abroad, whether their parents are well off or not.... No, the unrest is due to several things: first, the world crisis. This world crisis means that the industrialized countries are increasing the price of their durables. We do not produce these durables and so we are affected in turn. Phosphate prices have fallen. We do not hide the fact that events in the southern parts of our country require daily expenditure. I think that we also made the mistake of increasing wages in a disorderly way. That is why we have decided that wages will be regularly increased each year. It is easier to pay 5 percent more each year than to pay 15 percent more every 3 years. Unrest does exist. I will not hide the fact. Above all I am grateful to my people for standing firm. I asked them for industrial peace for 1 year and they granted my request. I made my request on my birthday 2 years ago: I told them that we had just recovered the Sahara, that we were a little winded and that we did not want any trouble. I asked them to give me industrial peace for my birthday. It is with great emotion and gratitude that I say that they granted my request and that there were no strikes for 1 year.

Edouard Sablier: Sir, this was one of the points I wanted to raise: When you meet Moroccans or when you see Moroccans, especially those of humble origin, they always hope that their king will take action against some of their enemies--enemies which, I must add are found in every country in the world--speculators, sharks, certain developers....

Hassan II: The bad citizens.

Edouard Sablier: Yes...the bad citizen but a citizen who unfortunately can do well and gain power in certain conditions. Therefore, do you fight this scourge personally or is this only done within the framework of the government?

Hassan II: You know, I have always had a horror of living on an island intellectually or physically. It does nobody any good to be well fed among starving people. It gives you indigestion. You cannot swallow it. No country of our status has such marked social differences as ours. I was careful to stress this in the speech I delivered when I opened Parliament. The disparity between different wages is a provocation. It is a provocation particularly because the very people who are privileged and who enjoy these exorbitant wages--and when I say exorbitant I use the word in its legal sense which is much stronger than its literary sense--are the most ungrateful people in the world. They enjoy all the benefits of the state, when there are elections they are nowhere to be seen and in the evenings they are the first to try and show that they would have done much better than a certain minister or official, with or without the imperfect subjunctive. [sentence as published] But when you say to them: Listen Mr so-and-so, you are managing director of such a bank or director of such a company, I need you as a minister, they tell you: Oh no, no, please not that, I can't.

They earn four times as much and say they will do better but they do all they can to create a rift--a rift which I will forbid them to create. In any case, as long as God gives me breath they will find me on their trail.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, this clearly means that you nonetheless seem fairly skeptical about what could be described as the rich in your society?

Hassan II: All the rich in every society are overfed, ungrateful people. However, the rich in my country are even worse because they are living in an underdeveloped country. It would be something if they were only overfed by our standards but they indulge themselves by German and French standards....

Edouard Sablier: Are you not saying that partly because they are putting your monarchy, your role and the state you lead at risk as they have no doubt done several times in the past?

Hassan II: Just listen to this. It is not a new story, I have told it to several colleagues: In 1954 we were in Madagascar and an old friend Salah Rachid, God rest his soul, met some of these wealthy people who were at Megeve skiing. He said to them (nobody had asked him to because we had no means of communicating with him; he did it spontaneously): Do you not think you could start a little fund to pay a lawyer to defend His Majesty King Sidi Mohammed? Would that be possible? He defended you. The reply was almost unanimous: Yes, yes, but we have nothing on us at the moment. Wait until we return to Morocco and.... As you know, this is an old story.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Are there no embarrassing cases in your entourage which you would rather not reveal in public?

Hassan II: What do you mean by an embarrassing case? Breach of trust, misappropriation or some such thing?

Jean-Marie Cavada: Yes, at least outrageous personal privileges which cast a shadow over your position?

Hassan II: Certainly not. I can even tell you that there are some who were making a good living as a doctor or a lawyer and who gave up their offices to work for the sum of 1.2 million old francs.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, would you like to discuss the Sahara question and Maghreb problems?

Hassan II: Go ahead.

Edouard Sablier: First, still on the subject of Morocco, is the strain which the recovery of the Sahara will place on the Moroccan economy not likely to become excessive eventually? Are you still able to support this strain as a community?

Hassan II: It is a heavy burden and I have not failed to tell my people that the burden is heavy and that it exists.... However, the fact is that the Moroccan people have the Sahara in their blood. I cannot help that. They are prepared to lose their lives for it or to go and sell themselves by the kilo, if it is possible to sell 18 million people, and to bring back the money to continue the fight to keep their Sahara. I cannot help it, that is the way things are.

Jean-Marie Cavada: In your view does the POLISARIO exist? And if it does not, who is behind it?

Hassan II: It exists. In my view it would be a mistake to say it does not. Going back a little way but not too far, it is interesting to note that the POLISARIO was formed by the Laayoune general government in the days of the Spanish protectorate in the Sahara and, would you believe, by Mauritania. At that time there was a crisis of conscience [as published-- possibly misprint for confidence] between Morocco and Mauritania. Mauritania, fearing that Morocco might not keep its promises, started to say: A POLISARIO is being formed. Of course, the men were available; they just needed material support because it was essential that no Spanish weapons or vehicles should be in evidence. Support was provided by the Algerians. And the people who have suffered most from the POLISARIO are the Mauritanians.

The minister of internal sovereignty himself, who was interior minister at the time, admitted that he had been largely responsible for forming and setting up these gangs which were uncontrolled at the start but increasingly took the form of structured units with sophisticated weapons.

There is reason to wonder whether that POLISARIO is a race which, like the phoenix, rises from its ashes. Every time one of them is killed two more appear. It is also worth wondering whether they have some exceptional method of assimilating training or learning to handle weapons in 2 weeks while our soldiers, who are quite good, sometimes take 3 months to learn to use them.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, that clearly means that in your view it is not a people but rather gangs or organized underground fighters and that there is a military power leading them--probably a great power providing the weapons?

Hassan II: In those few words you have given an accurate description of the POLISARIO's cosmogony. Having said that, since we are discussing the Saharan people, when the Nigerian and Malian presidents came to see me I told them: Right, listen, let us discuss the so-called Saharan people--the word "Saharan" comes from the word "Sahara," therefore any inhabitant of the Sahara is called a Saharan.

Right, gentlemen, let us discuss the Saharan people which stretches from the Atlantic to Egypt.

Who do you just want to talk about the Saharan people? Saharan in Arabic means belonging to the Sahara. There is the Moroccan, Mauritanian, Algerian, Malian, Niger, Chadian, Libyan Sahara, and it even reaches Sudan and Egypt; let us discuss the Saharan people in this context. However, the Sahara from the Atlantic to the Red Sea cannot belong to just 75,000 people.

Edouard Sablier: What is the real importance of the POLISARIO? What does it really represent? Can it threaten the stability of the region?

Hassan II: In itself the POLISARIO cannot threaten the region's stability. However, there is no doubt that if people and military personnel are taken from another army and made into the "POLISARIO," that changes everything. And that is what is happening.

Jean-Marie Cavada: What is the present state of your relations with Algeria, especially since the new president was elected?

Hassan II: The same as they were before. In other words, frozen. I was convinced that President Boumediene wanted to break this deadlock because he was a farsighted man. After all his years in office he had acquired a certain experience.... You know, being in power is like being...I was going to say like being a meteorologist but meterorologists are too often wrong; it is like being a hunter who knows from the tracks whether he is going to find game or not--and his sixth sense should certainly have told him that he had nothing to gain from continuing this conflict and I was firmly convinced that he was trying, in practice and not in theory, to find a solution. As you know, we were due to meet in Belgium at the end of September to discuss the matter--and then he was taken from Algiers to Moscow....

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, I would now like to turn to your country's recently renewed diplomatic activity, especially with regard to the Near East. I would like to recall that you were the only country away from the front in 1973 which sent troops to Golan and Sinai and that you were the first to talk of peace, long before President as-Sadat, and that you furthermore supported his efforts at the beginning. Now you seem to be moving away from him and moving closer to those who, shall we say, condemn Egypt. In particular you are chairman of the committee for the liberation of the holy places. I would like to know the reasons for your attitude? First, has there been a change of policy? Is so, why?

Hassan II: There has been no change of policy, as far as I am concerned. I maintain that we must make peace. I favor dialog. I favor peace. But I do not favor peace at any price or irrespective of how it is attained. And if there is a real wish for a durable peace, we must now leave any scarred or unhealed wounds. Otherwise the abcess will fester and will spread.

Morocco has not changed its stance. It maintains that the sons of Abraham must live in peace. It maintains, so to speak, that the quality of peace is more important than peace itself. Peace in the Middle East must be a qualitative peace. It must not be a peace merely on paper. But President as-Sadat has decided to take a number of initiatives which are his own responsibility and which are sovereign to him. I cannot tell him that he has exceeded his rights as long as he legislates for Egypt. He is fully at liberty to do so and it is perhaps also his duty.

Perhaps if I too had been occupied for years I could have acted like him, I do not know. Only God knows. But with regard to the framework of support, he has left this framework. I can go no further than I have already in supporting him.

Edouard Sablier: Because you consider that he has abandoned the interests of the other Arab countries?

Hassan II: I am not saying that. I am not saying that he has abandoned them. No, President as-Sadat is too good a Muslim to forget Al-Quds [Jerusalem]. He is too attached to the Arab land to forget the West Bank. He is too attached to its history. It must also be said that this Palestinian affair has been hanging round our necks for 40 years. And we have grown up with it. Therefore we cannot, we cannot do like some reptiles, which shed their skin. No, I merely said that he has perhaps sinned through omission, by failing to say certain things or to express more specific reservations. He gives the impression not of having abandoned them but of having been insufficiently combative.

Edouard Sablier: Do you believe it is too late to be combative?

Hassan II: I do not believe that President As-Sadat can go back.

Edouard Sablier: No, but he can, for instance, be much tougher in the negotiations with Israel, the negotiations which are about to begin on the Muslim holy places in Jerusalem.

Hassan II: It is the Americans who must be tougher, because As-Sadat has a specific influence and the United States has a specific influence. Now the existing Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty satisfied nobody. Especially not the Americans.. In a few months' time they will realize that it is a partial and incomplete peace, and if President Carter and the ruling party expect the peace treaty to aid their chances of reelection, they have just 6 months to try and complete the peace treaty. Otherwise it will weigh heavily against them.

Jean-Marie Cavada: In other words, you do not really believe in it in its present conception? Does it have no future?

Hassan II: It will be an island. It will be an island. It is as if the intention was to introduce a geographically foreign body. Do you see the map? What would be the use of a peace, with an exchange of ambassadors, diplomatic and economic exchanges, if the borders are not even adjoining? Egypt and Israel are not contiguous. If their borders did still adjoin, we could say: Very well, the current will pass by. But it will be an island. An island which will lie in a situation hostile to it. And in politics, hostile neighbors are a very dangerous thing.

Question [as published]: The sons of Abraham must live in peace--except that there are two sons who must reach an agreement. In a way, it seems that both sides are making some unrealistic demands, and eventually we have achieved a kind of slow progress toward peace. Now people are saying no, that is no reason....

Hassan II: I believe that in fact the interlocutors have not embarked on the dialog in the right way. From the very first day a dialog should have been started between America and the Palestinians. This is the problem--nothing else.

Edouard Sablier: Even now?

Hassan II: Even now. The Palestinians say so, and the Americans tell them: Recognize Resolution 242.

Edouard Sablier: Resolution 242?

Hassan II: Resolution 242, which says that the whole world will live in peace. We are familiar with that ruse. But the Palestinians say: This is the only weapon we have. If we observe Resolution 242, what will you give us in exchange? We have nothing.

Carter told me this when I asked him what I should tell the Palestinians. He replied: Tell the Palestinians--and he had his hand on the Bible; this was in his room, in his office--tell them that if they recognize "Resolution 242 at 0800, at 1000 I will receive them officially at the White House."

For their part, the Palestinians say: If the Security Council recognizes us, recognizes our right to exist and to self-determination, we will observe Resolution 242.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, by taking...?

Hassan II: And that is what they told me. So they have not just said this in secret. Yes, they are making an undertaking.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Did you tell the Palestinians that?

Hassan II: Yes, I did.

Edouard Sablier: What has happened, then?

Hassan II: It must also be said that among the Palestinians there is no.... They have a responsibility--the responsibility which I mentioned before. But it is an abstract responsibility: It has no underlying foundation. This is why they cannot reach the right decision at the right time and sign.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, permit me to return to French-Moroccan relations. Do you ever pick up your telephone to call the French president either to tell him about something or to discuss something with him?

Hassan II: I often pick up my telephone and call him. He picks up his telephone and calls me. Our relations are extremely close: What is most important in these relations is that if France's interests--I mean France's superior interests--were to clash or conflict with our friendly relations, he would have the courage to explain this to me. That would be the greatest proof of friendship. And the same applies to me....

Edouard Sablier: Has this ever happened?

Hassan II: Never.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, do you believe that you are now accepted as a sovereign in your country? Liked or disliked?

Hassan II: It is very difficult to say. First, I would like to tell you something: That is that in general mankind likes a change. It likes change; it likes to see new faces. And that is all I can say. Let us say that it has not yet happened. People have not yet had enough of me. But the time will come when they can take the responsibility into their own hands.

I believe--inasmuch as souls and hearts live together--I believe I am liked because my people know that I adore them. And as you know, reciprocated love is a little like a rebound. Hit a ball. The harder you hit it against a wall, the harder it will return to you. Love the person you want to love as much as you can, love that person beyond all limits, and it will be returned with equal force? I do not know. On an equal scale? I do not know, but it will return. As long as I love my people and adore them, I believe that my people will love me a little.

Jean-Marie Cavada: Your Majesty, I would like to thank the king of Morocco, as host, for having received us.

BOUCETTA RETURNS FROM TUNIS ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL TALKS

LD301402 Rabat MAP in English 1240 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, June 30 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister, returned here Friday evening coming from Tunis, where he attended the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council.

Morocco proposed that the Arab League Council examine Canada's decision to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to the holy city Al-Quds, said Boucetta upon his arrival; important measures were taken during this session and will consolidate the Arab countries' action, he added, and allow the Arab League to play a part in the settlement of Middle East crisis.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO OFFICIAL CALLS FOR FOREIGN TROOP EVACUATION

LD272312 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Western Sahara liberation front, POLISARIO, has called on the OAU to take firm steps to help the people of Western Sahara in removing foreign troops from the area. Addressing newsmen in Dar es Salaam today, POLISARIO's minister for information said the major problem facing Western Sahara at present is the presence of foreign troops in that country.

The minister is attending a session of the OAU liberation committee in Dar es Salaam as an observer. He said the OAU's call for stopping the armed struggle in the Western Sahara could not be accepted until all foreign troops are removed. The POLISARIO is fighting a liberation war against Morocco and Mauritania, which are jointly occupying Western Sahara by force.

LIBERATION ARMY CLAIMS VICTORIES OVER MOROCCANS

LD022232 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In the Western Sahara, continuing their Houari Boumediene offensive, the Saharan fighters launched deep raids during the last few days into occupied areas of the Saharan republic and into southern Morocco. The attacks of the Saharan People's Liberation Army took place at the garrison of Semara and that of Guelta Zemmur. Moroccan troops stationed at (Zouerate) also came under pressure. The results of all these attacks: Some 12 Moroccan soldiers killed and more than 15 wounded more or less seriously. A communique issued by the Saharan Ministry of Defense also notes heavy losses of materials on the Moroccan side.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS MEETS WITH BURG 2 JUL

TA021339 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Robert Strauss is having a busy day. He started early this morning with a meeting with Prime Minister Begin and went on to economic talks and then saw Interior Minister Burg. In the political talks of the day, Tzvi Pantenovitch reports.

[Pantenovitch] Anyone looking for dramatic, sensational announcements will be disappointed. Robert Strauss is obviously here to feel his way about, to get to know the protagonists, to make his views felt and to hear, in this case, what the Israelis have to say. Today he was giving little away. His statements, for example, as he emerged this morning from the office of Prime Minister Begin, after a meeting which lasted more than an hour:

[Strauss -- Begin recording] I guess rather a philosophical talk, rather than a talk with great specificity in it this morning. I find it very peaceful and helpful, and I trust he found the same. It was really more as I think what Ambassador Lewis would describe as a getting-better-acquainted conversation, and I suspect setting the state for more specific discussions with more specificity as time goes on. [end recording]

[Pantenovitch] Ambassador Strauss had handed Begin a letter from President Carter; not a word on the contents, though, although I was told it was a friendly letter and the prime minister was pleased with it. At noon, Strauss met with the head of the Israeli negotiating team, Dr Burg. Coming out of that, again, there was little to glean. Ambassador Strauss admonishing us:

[Strauss -- Begin recording] We just can't take the temperature of what's going on every hour here and it's hard to do. [end recording]

[Pantenovitch] And then, Dr Burg: A sign of the pace of the meeting, interviewed as he walked along the corridor of his ministry. It was, he said, a meeting in which they had a chance to get better acquainted. [Begin recording]

[Burg] In the afternoon, at 1600, we will meet and then we will get down to brass tacks, explaining why we don't accept certain points from the Egyptians' proposals. We will explain why we prefer our own proposals.

[Pantenovitch] Thank you very much. Did you get a feeling of what the American position is?

[Burg] Not yet, but I can imagine and I have time to wait. [end recording]

[Pantenovitch] Did the issue of the settlements come up? It is hard to say at this stage. Tomorrow Robert Strauss will be taking an army helicopter flight over the territories to get a bird's-eye view of the territory involved in the autonomy issue. This afternoon, as we heard, he meets with the full negotiating teams of Israel and the United States. Basic positions will obviously be aired there. Israel wants the sides to get down to discussing the practical aspects. The Egyptians are seeking some kind of declaration on objectives and this, Israel feels, goes beyond the Camp David agreements. Thursday the talks proper begin in Alexandria -- next week, the summit between Premier Begin and President as- Sadat. The pace of activities is heating up. At the center, for the moment, Robert Strauss, probing, listening, assessing.

Meeting With Economic Ministers

TA021400 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Ambassador Strauss is also President Carter's special advisor on the economic aspects of peace. In his meetings today with Bank of Israel Governor Arnon Gafni and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat, Strauss stressed the importance of economic development to the whole routine of the peace process. On that aspect of the story, here is Harvey Brademan.

[Brademan] Strauss stressed the general nature of his talks and this is what he told my colleague Tzvi Pantenovitch when he came out of the meeting with Gafni.

[Strauss--begin recording] I certainly am aware of the fact and sensitive to the fact that, as political peace negotiations go on, also there is an economic side to this. You will recall I was here in April with an economic group. I stopped en route here with our plane and dropped off an economic team in Egypt, who were looking at some economic aspects there. We came back here, of course, to have a visit with your central bank and to discuss the same sort of issues here, in broader, more philosophic terms. But what we should do and continue to do with respect to saying that parallel with the political discussions also came economic discussions of mutual interest to our two nations; talks of the problems we face today, our problems of inflation and Israel's problems of inflation. Our problem of trying to bring, as a partner to this, seeing what our responsibility is in bringing more than just military hardware to this area, but whether in my role, I could assist in bringing venture capital or bringing new relationships, all the things that lead to economic stability and economic relationships and are to the benefit of both nations, also to Egypt. [end recording]

[Brademan] The governor said that he was optimistic about investment and economic development in Israel and the region.

[Gafni--begin recording] I am looking forward. It is not only a question of looking forward. I think that with correct policy and international policy on these matters, we can see prospering economies with a high rate of development and industrializing, increasing their wellbeing. It will take years, but it is important to begin this process as soon as possible. [end recording]

[Brademan] In his meeting with Pat, Strauss stressed a small effective committee had been set up headed by Richard Cooper, the assistant secretary for economic affairs in the State Department. Already there was one U.S.-Israeli project afoot in the food processing field. The head of the U.S.-Israeli business council, Mark Moshevitz, said there was a great reluctance of big U.S. businessmen to join the body, but Strauss was optimistic it would be done. Moshevitz called for common projects between the U.S.-Egyptian council and the U.S.-Israeli council, and Strauss gave the idea his blessing. The head of the industrialists' association, Buma Shavit, was worried about what would happen after the 3 years of intensive U.S. aid for deployment in the Negev. They had to lay the grounds for a sound economy based on dollar-earning exports. Minister Pat said there was a great deal of satisfaction as regards normalization between Israel and Egypt in the last 4-6 weeks. He said Israel would be very happy to employ the 4,000 Al-'Arish workers, but Egypt was not yet ready for this.

Shavit and Pat come out against mass employment of Egyptian labor because it would create a social problem. Israel's development has to be based on sophisticated, science-based industries.

Meeting With Knesset Representatives

TA021756 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1540 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] Now, over to our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen:

[Begin recording] Robert Strauss did not talk much during the meeting today with representatives of the Knesset factions. He preferred to listen. Nevertheless, here are a few words from what he said: For the United States, the subject of Israel's security is a principal issue in regard to the autonomy. I would like to tell you that President Carter perhaps does not see the issue as you do, but he certainly sees it better than any other person that I know. And he adds: I regret all the publicity in the press about the points that divide Israel and the United States on the subject of the autonomy. When there is so much mutual appreciation and common values between the two countries, then these differences of opinion carry little weight. It is true, Strauss goes on to say, that here and there there is a tendency in the United States to prefer Egypt, but this is a minority of U.S. public opinion, a growing minority, but a minority nevertheless. Most Americans still firmly support Israel. Strauss recalled the time when President Carter wanted to appoint him to be his representative to the autonomy talks. I told the president, Strauss said, that I can serve him better in the United States in regard to the matter of his reelection. I am a politician, I told President Carter, so why are you sending me to the Middle East? Carter replied: My friend Bob, peace in the Middle East is more important than my reelection. This is why I accepted this task.

And some of the points the participants in today's discussion raised:

Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Moshe Arens: Where Israel is concerned, one has to understand the asymmetry existing between it and the Arabs. The Arabs can lose many wars and nothing will happen to them. Israel cannot allow this to happen. For this reason, Israel needs Judaea and Samaria.

Director General of the Labor Party Hayim Bar-Lev: I agree with the Cabinet that internal security in the autonomy must remain in Israeli hands, that a Palestinian state must not be established and that we must not return to the 1967 borders. However, I differ with the Cabinet on what will happen after the autonomy. I prefer to have the population of the West Bank under the rule of Jordan, even though the Palestinians are not enthusiastic about it.

Yehuda Ben-Me'ir of the NRP: The NRP is not happy about the autonomy plan, but it accepted it on the basis of the Camp David agreements. If the Arabs want self-rule, we are ready for that, we do not desire a military government. However, if they desire to expel the Jews from Judaea and Samaria--and this, I fear, is what they want--to this we shall never consent.

Amnon Rubinstein of Shay: I oppose the position of the Cabinet to the effect that the autonomy is for people and not for areas. There are areas in Judaea and Samaria, however, in which there should not be an autonomy and they should be a part of Israel. [end recording]

Strauss, Burg Statements at Dinner

TA030835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The United States will clarify its position on the question of the agenda for the autonomy discussions in Alexandria on 5 July. Last night the head of the U.S. team to the autonomy talks, Ambassador Robert Strauss, said that he hopes to promote the negotiations by turning to discussions of practical matters. Ambassador Strauss said this at a dinner given in his honor by the head of the Israeli autonomy negotiating team, Dr Yosef Burg. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports. [begin recording]

I am looking forward to our meeting in Alexandria on Thursday, Ambassador Strauss said. He added: I am looking forward to them with the hope that we will be able to fulfil the suggestion of Minister Burg, Minister Tamir and others. Here is their suggestion:

[Strauss--in English] We should get down to the practicalities and move these negotiations forward. I assure you that we shall join with you and hopefully with our Egyptian colleagues so that we can move these negotiations forward.

[Eshel] Strauss adds that this will be done for the sake of peace in the entire world. Nevertheless, some view the following remarks made by Strauss as a sign of warning for the future. Strauss referred to the tension which occasionally develops between Israel and the United States:

[Strauss--in English] ...Times of friction that occur between your government and our government and between your negotiators and our negotiators, and they shall increase in intensity from time to time and they shall decrease in intensity from time to time.

[Eshel] Strauss added that we should not allow these frictions to obscure the many common denominators of our two countries. The head of the Israeli autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg, opened with welcoming remarks and talked, among other things, about his first meeting with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali. At the end of the evening I asked Dr Burg about the report published in the press yesterday that Dr Ghali sees a possibility of renewing the Geneva conference at the same time the autonomy talks are held.

[Burg] I assume this is one of those reports which are either correct, incorrect or half true. At the moment I cannot confirm anything, nor the degree of truth of this report. I can add that the U.S. partners [previous word in English] with whom I have spoken also had no information on this issue. [end recording]

KISSINGER ARRIVES, GIVES IMPRESSIONS ON EGYPT

TA012015 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 TA

[Jerusalem radio correspondent Yoram Ronen interviews former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Knesset reception hall before banquet on 1 July; Ronen questions, Kissinger replies are in English--live]

[Excerpts] At this moment a ceremonial banquet is being held in the Knesset reception hall in honor of Dr Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state.

Kissinger has come to Israel to receive an honorary doctorate from the Hebrew university. Dr Kissinger arrived in Israel this evening, accompanied by his wife Nancy and his son David. He came by a direct flight from Egypt in a plane put at his disposal by President as-Sadat. He was received by Minister of Justice Shmu'el Tamir, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Yosef Ciechanover and former Ambassador Simha Dinitz. Our correspondent Yoram Ronen reports from the Knesset reception hall.

[Ronen] We will try to hear something about his talks in Cairo with President as-Sadat from Dr Kissinger as he enters the reception hall.

[Question] Dr Kissinger, coming from Cairo and talking to President as-Sadat, how do you view the autonomy talks? Do you think everything will be solved in the As-Sadat-Begin meeting next week?

[Answer] I don't think everything will be solved in the As-Sadat-Begin meeting, but I am very optimistic that progress will be made. I found good will on the part of President as-Sadat and dedication to peace and I know the same is true on the Israeli side.

[Question] Do you bring any message from President as-Sadat to Prime Minister Begin?

[Answer] No, but I'll be glad to give him my impressions if he asks for them.

[Question] What are your impressions?

[Answer] Well, my impression is that it's a serious effort towards peace and there is respect for the Prime Minister Begin and his associates.

[Question] Do you see many impediments on the way to the autonomy talks?

[Answer] Well, all negotiations are difficult, but I think after so much has already been achieved, that can be achieved too.

[Ronen] Thank you very much, Dr Kissinger, have a good trip.

[Answer] Thank you.

Meets With Begin

TA021111 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Henry Kissinger conferred with the prime minister at noon. At the end of the talk, he said he will bring the remarks he heard to the attention of his Jordanian hosts tomorrow. Kissinger is still optimistic about Jordan's joining the peace process in our region. He is now talking with Yitzhag Rabin.

BEGIN CRITICIZES EUROPEAN ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM

TA030816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] Yesterday Prime Minister Begin called on all countries and especially the European countries not to extend aid to or support the terrorists.

The prime minister spoke at the opening session of the Jerusalem Congress on International Terrorism. He said that the European countries will not be able to cope with their own terrorism as long as they help the terrorists, allow them to open offices and support their admission to the United Nations and even the UN Security Council.

[Begin, in English--begin recording] The European countries cannot expect to overcome terrorism in their own midst if they give comfort and support to the so-called PLO, the basest armed organization ever since the days of Nazism. You cannot expect to overcome your own terrorists if you open offices of the PLO in your capitals, if you accept them into the United Nations, if you give their representative the right to sit around the table of the Security Council. Draw your conclusions please. [end recording]

[Announcer] In his remarks the prime minister distinguished between true freedom fighters and the terrorist organization called the Palestinian Liberation Organization, whose sole objective is to liquidate and annihilate the State of Israel and the Jews living in it. The arms at the terrorists' disposal and the skill with which they are used are quickly modernized. Terrorism is the enemy of civilization. This is a sentence that was often repeated at the opening session of the Jerusalem congress on terrorism.

DAVAR SCORES MILITARY AUTHORITIES' WEST BANK POLICY

TA011356 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Jul 79 p 9 TA

[Dani Rubinstein article: "The Decline of the Military Authorities"]

[Excerpts] Putting on military trial the leaders of the Arab people of Nabulus for violating the military governor's order and holding a protest demonstration against Elon More is a step in a most specific direction. This is the direction termed by the former deputy major of Jerusalem, Meron Benvinisti, as leading to the "decline of the military authorities." The Israeli Government in Nabulus is faced with a rather confused situation on this matter: There were demonstrations in Israel against Elon More as well as a large demonstration in the place itself by the Peace Now Movement. But when the Nabulus residents wanted to demonstrate, they were not allowed to do so. Nabulus mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah and his colleagues were warned by the regional governor not to demonstrate. They, however, ignored the warning, organized a mass protest march and led it. The military authorities could not of course ignore such an open provocation, and what did they do? The town leaders were summoned for investigation by the police, evidence was collected and the leaders were released on bail. Some of the town's public leaders--including Ash-Shak'ah himself--refused to cooperate with the investigators. One of the council members, Dr Abu (Gazala) said they were actually expecting to be prosecuted. This would be a good opportunity for Nabulus to conduct another demonstration on the settlement issue.

This affair constitutes another stage in the process of the military authorities losing their heads and self-control. When demonstrations were staged in schools and at teachers' seminars last March the military authorities closed these educational institutions. When it transpired that terrorist groups organized themselves in the Bi'r Zayt university the university was shut down. Five institutes of higher education were shut down in the West Bank and not reopened.

Every week since then the world press and radios have been reporting about the closing of universities and teachers' seminars by the Israeli military authorities.

It is impossible to say that in the territories the Begin-led military authorities are tougher than the previous Alinement-led military authorities. Except for allowing settlements in Samaria and condoning of the provocations by the Gush Emunim members these are, actually, the same military authorities with ups and downs in the graveness of their punishment methods. However, the background today is totally different from that which characterized the Alinement period. Nabulus Arab people are put on trial at a time when "full autonomy" to be enjoyed by the Nabulus residents is being discussed in Herzliyya and Alexandria.

While Prime Minister Begin was talking highly of the "rights and the human dignity" the Judaea and Samaria Arabs deserve, some of the Arab mayors, who dared hold meetings in Nabulus and Hebron, were penalized and forbidden to leave their respective areas. One of these forbidden meetings was held in preparation for the countermarch organized in reaction to the permitted Samaria march by Gush Emunim. So, the Gush Emunim, it seems, is allowed to stage marches near Nabulus, while the Nabulus residents who are going to be autonomous must not even hold a political meeting (not to mention a march).

There is no room, of course, for a comparison between the Gush Emunim's rights in the West Bank and the Arab rights there, since Gush Emunim belongs to the ruling Israeli Government, whereas the Arabs are the ruled ones. The Alinement governments recognized this fact and at least theoretically, it was then possible to think that, sometime in the future, Israel would cease ruling the Arab-populated areas. The Begin government is not prepared to have any border passing through the western [as published] Eretz Yisra'el and believes in a coexistence along the lines of Elon More and the Hebron Hadassah building. The government, which committed itself at Camp David to "free elections" and "full autonomy" in the territories in addition to promising to set up "a strong local police" is now preparing itself for this by punishing the elected leaders for holding political rallies and demonstrations, by closing educational institutes and by continuing the severe political censorship regarding the Arab press. This is surely absurd. The talks to be held and documents to be prepared for the autonomy will, apparently be totally different. However, in the reality of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, the relations between the ruler and the ruled will maintain their special character.

Since the ruled do not want their ruler, the language of force is bound to be resorted to and government by force is bound to become a government of oppression.

DAYAN RETURNS HOME FROM HOSPITAL 2 JUL

TA021912 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned home today. He was operated on 9 days ago at the Tel Hashomer hospital. His physicians say his condition is good.

Our correspondent Yesha'yahu Avi'am reports that the foreign minister will now rest at home for about 2 weeks and that it looks as if he will not need further treatment except for regular checkups.

BAZARGAN WARNS AGAINST INTERNAL SUBVERSION

LD021242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, spoke last night before a gathering of commanders of the Revolutionary Guard Corps of the provincial centers and the cities. In his speech he said:

Man is no more than a blade of straw which is at the service of creation or nature. Our revolution is an Islamic revolution. Everything concerning it is in the hands of God, and those who believed this entered the field. The clear and brilliant example of this faith and self-sacrifice can be seen in you, the Revolutionary Guards. The truth is that until now I have not had the honor of meeting you in person. It was due to your faith in God that you entered this field and proved your self-sacrifice in various ways. You were prepared for action and you will go forward.

The primary characteristic of our revolution is this faith in God and in God's path and the special ideology of Islam, that is, Islam in its true and perfect meaning. Other characteristics are the unified leadership and the leader who was given to us by God. In addition to trust in God and your beliefs, you find full confidence in the words and speeches of Imam Khomeyni. It is certain that his leadership is given by God.

In another part of his speech, Eng Mehdi Bazargan said that following the overthrow of the satanic regime, we are faced with the problem of management and reconstruction. It means that we should not only look to the past. The goal is not only to alleviate our problems and to destroy the tyranny and the oppression which existed before, but to build a future, a government and an administration. This is where our programs should be different, and our method of work should be different. Our basic goal is God and we have the same leadership and the revolutionary frame of mind, but the revolution has changed from its negative stage to its positive stage and to the stage of reconsturction.

Engineer Bazargan said, referring to the support of foreign powers for the former regime in Iran, that public opinion abroad and in Europe felt defeated and submitted when it witnessed the demonstrations, marches and enormous gatherings of the Iranian nation, and particularly when it saw the willingness for martyrdom. Foreign correspondents returned to their own countries and wrote even more than we could hope for.

Most of the animosities, opposition and obstacles are created within the country, not from outside. [word indistinct] has become a topic for causing disorder and disunity and the creation of obstacles and opposition to reconstruction, because they don't want the reconstruction to be carried out. In the past, they said: the shah will go, that system will go and a new system will take its place. We can work with the new system; there is no problem. All came and congratulated us. But from the day when we started to stand on our two feet, to build, to be independent and to unfurl the standard of true Islam throughout the world, animosity started from all directions. Plots, conspiracies, troublemaking and new difficulties are being created every day. One day, those people who pay 120 tuman of wages each day gather the workers together and cause mischief. [Sentence as heard] They shout that we are unemployed. When we tell them, 20 people can work here, they say: No, we do not want to work.

They create rumors, attack the guards and at night hunt them down and kill them. They create new problems one day in Kordestan and another day in Gonbad. Wherever we see mischief we also see the Feda'i-ye Khalq.

They have lately created trouble in Khuzestan. In Baluchestan they create trouble between the Sunnites and the Shi'ites. In other places, they create discord among the Arabs and the Persians. They indulge in aggressions and create disharmony inside the country. We were informed that some of the spy agencies of the shah were sent to create disharmony among the ayatollahs. As usual, they came to carry out this duty. Each day they create disunity inside the committees. They infiltrate agents among the guards and try to discredit the government in the eyes of the public and to discredit the public in the eyes of the government. Therefore, at the moment, the important matter is the country's need of the guards. I could not understand the significance of this mission when the imam decreed it. I thought all our work was finished and no one would prevent us from carrying out our duties. The old regime is gone and a new regime has come to power. The minister of labor would perform his duties and all other ministers would fulfill their function. All things would be accomplished and no one would oppose us. But we later discovered that this was not so.

We constantly experience the creation of obstacles and opposition. The arms which were captured were turned against the revolution and against Islam, against the country and against the nation. Therefore, as someone who regards himself as a friend of the people and regards the nation as being indebted and grateful [as heard], I have come here to talk to you. I find myself in need in the sense that this revolution which has progressed so far is now in need of you and people like you to continue the revolution.

There should still be cooperation both with the government and with the leadership, and under the leadership, with the government which has been entrusted by the leadership to carry out its duties. You should cooperate with it. The government does not have the slightest desire to stay in power. We will not stay in office to protect our personal interests, positions and comfort. On the other hand, the imam and other leaders will not show us the slightest unwarranted consideration. For example they will not forgive any wrong action. They will insist that a wrong action be corrected. If Imam Khomeyni discovers that the government has committed a wrong action, an action against Islam and the revolution, he will not keep us in our positions for one moment. He will say without hesitation that we cannot stay in our positions.

Therefore, the government and the leadership are inseparable. This afternoon we were talking about the unity of word, saying that the oneness of leadership is summed up in the verse, there is no God but Allah. Our leader has proved that he is a true leader. The revolution has become dependent on his leadership. Therefore, we have unity of word and leadership and under him there should be only one leadership.

We cannot have two or three leaderships. For instance, we cannot have the guards, the committees, the national front, the leading clergy and the courts acting on their behalf. This is unacceptable. There should be only one method.

A period of construction is required in the present phase of the revolution. The least disunity and disharmony and the least lack of cooperation or lack of support for this leadership is deviation from the correct path. Therefore, after thanking God, with the assistance of you gentlemen and the unity and harmony which exists among you, I pray for success and victory for you.

AFP: DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR RESTORING ORDER

NC021234 Paris AFP in English 1220 GMT 2 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, July 2 (AFP)--In a statement to AFP today, the new Iranian deputy prime minister for executive affairs, Sadeq Tabataba'i, 46, called for the "rapid reestablishment of order, security and discipline" in Iran.

He expressed his concern over the "irresponsible and uncontrolled actions" of many of the Khomeyni committees in Iran and over the state of anarchy that reigns in Tehran.

Mr Tabataba'i, did not, however, say how the present anarchy can end in the absence of any real and central source of power in the country.

Mr Tabataba'i has held close links with Ayatollah Khomeyni for the past seven years.

KHOMEYNI APPEALS TO ISLAMIC SOCIETIES OF ARMED FORCES

LD030723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following announcement was issued last night by Imam Khomeyni's office in Qom: In his exalted name. We wish to inform all our Muslim brothers in the armed forces of the Islamic Republic that at this particular juncture, since the army is in a sensitive situation, it is necessary that the Islamic societies of the armed forces organize their religious programs by getting in touch with the office of the imam in Tehran, next to the Majlis building, the institute of the martyred Mottahari, the former Sefahsalar, so that qualified people are elected and can disseminate true Islamic culture so that the forces of the left or right cannot penetrate into the barracks under the guise of Islam. We beseech God Almighty for the success and victory of all the armed forces--army, air force, navy, police and gendarmerie--in helping to establish the Islamic republic and in guarding and protecting the country.

Meets With Shari'at-Madari, Others

LD022056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, last night their great eminences and sources of imitation of the religious seminary of Qom met and held talks for 1 hour with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, at his residence. According to a PARS report from Qom, at 2200 yesterday, Their Great Eminences Haj Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari, Seyyed S. habeddin Najafi-Mar'ashi and Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpaygani visited Imam Khomeyni. Their great eminences immediately began private talks. In the view of informed political sources, yesterday's meeting, which came in the wake of last night's meeting of the members of the Cabinet and members of the Council of the Revolution, is regarded as extremely important.

Addresses Finance Ministry Group

LD021314 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the group taking part in the accountancy of the Ministry of Finance had a meeting with Imam Khomeyni. According to the PARS correspondent in this meeting Imam Khomeyni made the following speech: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. History and all that happens to nations should be a lesson to the people. In our contemporary history, we should see what happened when such a power [the shah's] was destroyed. Governments should see how such a power was destroyed, and they should learn from it. Every government which does not rely on the nation but on the contrary takes a position against the nation, even if it may last for a long time, will end the same was as did this father and son [the shah and his father]. Reza Khan acted in such a way that he had no base among the nation. I was a witness that when the allies attacked Iran and conquered Iran, although everything was endangered, when Reza Khan wanted to go, the people rejoiced. I told his ignorant son: Don't act in such a way that in the same way as when your father went, the people may rejoice when you go, too. You heard and saw that when he went, the people's rejoicing was even greater. And this was right, because he had no base among the people.

A government which is criminal and plunders and is allied to foreigners is always frightened and always worries that due to the treasons it has committed, the people may rise against it and take revenge. This is why tyrants are forced to rule a nation with force and terror. As a result, during each day that passes a tyrant's oppression will also increase until, as you saw, the nation together turned their backs toward him. As he had no base among the nation, neither he nor the great powers could keep him in power. When a nation demands something, it is not possible to act against it. If they treat the nation well the people will be friendly toward them, not like when a police official comes to the bazaar and the people are frightened of him and hate him, as it was the case in the past.

In the Islamic government, the person who is at the head of the government and the person who is in the government or in the army and other departments is not different from the rest of the people, and they are not separate from each other. Mohammed Reza could not come among the people for 1 hour. If he wanted to go through a street all the houses on his route were controlled by the SAVAK, because they were frightened that someone may have a wrong intention against his life, which of course was a good intention. A person who is for the people and who is liked by the people is not frightened of the people and is not worried about going into gatherings. At the beginning of Islam it was like that. The person who was at the head of affairs used to come to the mosque, go up to the pulpit and talk to the people. Later, when a system like that of Mu'awiyah [the opponent of 'Ali, who defeated him and became caliph] was established, Mu'awiyah had to lead the prayers behind closed doors and the rest had to follow him behind closed doors and say their prayers. This shows the separation between the nation and the head of the government. We could not come and stand among the people, because he had no base among the people.

The army should protect the country. The people should not think that the army is to be used to oppose and to hurt the people. The Islamic government we want is such a government.

The person who is at the head of the government should be friendly with the people. He should sit among the people and talk to them. Whoever has a demand should be able to tell him. When the government becomes such, then the nation will follow it and protect it in the same way that the government protects and supports the nation. We wish to create such an understanding, so that the nation will protect the government and the government will protect all the interests of the nation.

If the government is not traitorous, foreign governments cannot penetrate the country. It is due to treason that foreign governments find their way open and bring in consultants and technicians. If the government is not traitorous, the path will not be open for them to come and take away our interests and destroy the country.

Now our duty is to help in the building of the country. If all the people do not help, we will not be able to build this desolate place. We need help. The people are duty-bound to do something for this country so that with their help this country can be administered. I hope, God willing, all of us will get to know our duties. You whose place of work is sensitive should perform your duties will. This underemployment which is said to exist in the government departments should be cured. Today failure to work is against the movement. All of us should work for the country which belongs to us. Of course, there are some traitors in this country but those who constituted a barrier have gone and will not return.

Receives Sudanese Delegation

LD021740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A Sudanese delegation led by the Sudanese vice president met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni this morning. During the meeting, the Sudanese vice president, delivering a message from the Sudanese president to Imam Khomeyni, said: As a result of the positive impact that the Iranian revolution has had upon Islamic countries, we have decided to implement Islamic programs in our country.

Imam Khomeyni said in reply: Islam is a progressive culture; we hope that everyone will follow Islamic ways and rid themselves of colonialist domination. The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution said: I hope the movement that has been achieved in Iran will be realized in Islamic communities in the service of the people and with reliance upon God.

Meets Chief of Police

LD021446 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] During a meeting yesterday between the Council of Ministers and Imam Khomeyni, Brigadier General Mostafa'i, the chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was introduced to the Imam.

TEHRAN RADIO COMMENTS ON IRAQI ATTEMPTS TO INCITE UNREST

JN022142 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Are the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq at present atoning for their guilt toward the popular Islamic revolution in Iran according to the Tikriti way?

Are they doing this after their disgraceful stand in the past year toward the revolution represented in the banishment of Ayatollah Khomeyni from Iraq, the arrest of the Iranian revolutionaries and handing them over to SAVAK, their public support for the shah's regime and defense of it, their suspect silence about the brutal massacres committed by the shah against the sons of the Iranian Islamic revolutionaries, their very warm reception of the shah's wife and hosting her with kisses in the White Palace in Baghdad at the peak of the revolution, and their reception of the intelligence officers and the shah's army officers who persecuted and tortured the free Iranians for 50 years and then fled from the people's wrath after the collapse of the shah's regime and victory of the Islamic revolution?

The Ba'thist rulers provided shelter and insured complete freedom and security for these officers to continue their crimes and plots against the Islamic revolution and the struggling Iranian people. Besides the alliance of the Ba'thist rulers with the former shah's regime and sending successive delegations to Tehran to offer their experience in suppressing revolutions and to express their readiness to ally themselves with the shah's regime, [words indistinct] in foreign policy and to protect Persian Gulf security against the Muslim masses' will and insuring the flow of oil to the United States and Israel.

After this disgraceful stand hostile to the Iranian people and in support of the reactionary agent dictator regime, the Ba'thist rulers in Iraq are trying to atone for these acts according to the Tikriti way, in which they excel and which naturally does not mean expressing repentance to God and the masses, comprehending the new circumstance created by the Iranian Islamic revolution and its influence in the Middle East, or using their minds in dealing with the revolution and events. Never. The Tikriti way does not mean this. The Tikriti way is based on conceit, ignorance and plotting. The only thing that might change in the Tikriti way is changing the slogans and roles in serving a single aim and line.

Instead of welcoming the revolution, seeking rapprochement, standing on its side against imperialism and Zionism, and supporting it to solve its huge problems and rectify 50 years of corruption during the Shad's era, the military Ba'thist rulers in Baghdad have hastened to incite the various minorities in Iran, such as Arabs, Turkomans, Kurds and others, against the new revolutionary Islamic government and to send arms and agents to sow sedition, subvert economic establishments and assassinate revolutionary leaders.

In addition, the Ba'thist rulers are launching unjust information campaigns and aggressive operations against peaceful villages. They are also concentrating forces on the Iranian border. Thus, they join the ranks of Israel, Egypt, Britain and U. S. imperialism, which are launching information campaigns against the Islamic revolution and raising slogans of human rights to defend the agents, criminals and traitors who were executed by the Islamic revolution's courts.

What is the aim of the Ba'thist rulers in Baghdad in their stupid information campaigns and their sly plots against the Islamic revolution, (? recruiting) agents and separatists from Kurdistan, Khuzestan and Azarbayjan and inciting them to work against Iranian Islamic unity to implement the U. S.-shah plan to divide Iran? Do they aim at forcing Iran to return to the U. S. orbit and relinquish Islam, freedom and independence? Do they aim at turning the clock back? Can they do that or will their satanic plots and dreams succeed in dividing Iran and striking at the Islamic revolution? Never. The strong national unity based on religion and Islam, which was born during the revolution and strengthened after its victory, is stronger than the Iraqi Ba'thist attempts, the shah and CIA plots.

TEHRAN: IRAQI 'REFUGEES' ENTER IRAN

ID021922 Tehran in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 ID

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that six Iraqis have taken refuge into Iran across the Irano-Iraqi border of Dehloran. According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, of the six Iraqi refugees, two are army people and two of them are civilians. [as heard]

The governor general of Ilam Province has told the PARS NEWS AGENCY that in a talk he had with the Iraqi refugees, they told him the Muslim nation of Iraq are following the Islamic revolution of Iran. Ilam's governor general has said these people are considered as political refugees and that the Ministry of the Interior has been informed of this issue.

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

ID021723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Mr Abdelkarim Ghraieb, the new Algerian ambassador in Iran, has presented his credentials to Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the minister of foreign affairs, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO IRAQ PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

ID021724 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

[Text] According to a report from the central news unit, Mr Seyyed Mahmud Do'ai, the Iranian ambassador in Iraq, presented his credentials to Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, the president of the country, at a ceremony yesterday morning.

NATIONAL GUIDANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON PRESS ISSUES

ID021420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

[Excerpts] An investigative session on the press bill was held in the Ministry of National Guidance this morning. In addition to the minister, deputies and experts of the Ministry of National Guidance and representatives of expert societies and clubs in the problem of the press participated in the session. The press bill, which contains 39 articles on the duties and responsibilities of the press, its directors and responsible personnel; the conditions governing the issuance of licenses to begin publications; the legal procedures concerning complaints against published articles; and the qualifications required of the person or persons intending to publish a paper, will be published after examination and correction. The session will last 2 days.

Our colleague Mehdi Nafisifar interviewed Naser Minatchi, the minister of national guidance: [Begin recording]

[Question] In the investigative session on the press bill, which groups are participating and what will their role be in changing or correcting some of the articles of [words indistinct].

[Answer] Today, following the invitations made [words indistinct] at the end of this session it was agreed that the bill should be examined article by article. The first article was ratified following a decision on corrections to it. Tomorrow, in the presence of the remaining members of this council, the first article will be read and the final ratification of the other articles will be agreed upon.

[Question] The public prosecutor of Tehran has announced that all newspapers should publish information on the publisher and the printing company. Has there been any discussion of this with the Ministry of National Guidance, and what is the ministry's position on this matter?

[Answer] The public prosecutor of Tehran has not contacted the ministry because this matter is the legal responsibility of the public prosecutor. As I explained recently, a group of people have made complaints against some papers and magazines and have been referred directly to the Tehran public prosecutor. The public prosecutor, in accordance with his legal duty and since the law has not been ratified, directed their complaints to the newspaper or magazine against which the complaints were made and was not able to find the address of the publication. The location of the newspaper office is unknown. The legal duty of the public prosecutor is to send a summons together with a copy of the complaint to the newspaper. The publisher should reply and since [words indistinct] he has issued a warning through the public media that the newspapers are bound under existing laws to publish the name and details of the publisher in the paper, so that if there is a complaint against them the public prosecutor can send a summons or the text of the complaint to the proper authorities.

[Question] For the first time the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic has decided to expel a correspondent of the Los Angeles TIMES. Please explain the reason for his expulsion.

[Answer] As I have been informed, the Iranian office of the foreign press has not expelled anybody. Mr David Lamb did not inform the authorities and acquire the necessary reporter's visa which is usually granted to all reporters when they go to the Iranian Embassy and state that they want to come to Iran as a reporter. The visa is given to everybody and they have not even denied him the visa. When reporters arrive in Iran, they go to the office of the foreign press and acquire their press card. Unfortunately, he did not follow this procedure. His former colleague, Kenneth Wood, who lived in the Intercontinental Hotel, was still listed as the Los Angeles TIMES reporter in Iran. Mr David Lamb entered Iran through [word indistinct] without the proper visa and only as a visitor and replaced Wood. Even then he did not come to us. The office of the foreign press found him and asked him who he was and what he was doing in Iran. It was only then that he confessed that he had replaced Kenneth Wood, and when he was asked why he did not apply for a visa he blamed the Foreign Affairs Ministry, which had to introduce him as a reporter. He was sent several notices requesting that he report his status but he refused to accept them. He wrote articles against the Iranian revolution and the government. These articles were genuinely rude and threatening and concerned the army and other revolutionary problems in Iran. The Los Angeles TIMES has not published one favorable article about Iran before or after the revolution, and all its articles have been rude and threatening. But Mr Lamb's departure was not requested because of the articles against Iran. He did not follow the regulations. He had to have the press card required by the regulations. He wanted to go to the north and to Abadan, and we even agreed to provide him with a guide, which he refused to accept. He wanted to travel independently as a reporter. Because he did not agree to follow the regulations and apply for a press card, we did not allow him to carry out the duties of a reporter. So we did not expel him. [end recording]

IMAMS COMMENT ON IMPORTANCE OF OFFICIAL SHI'ITE SECT

LD011806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Their great eminences of QOM [Hazarat-e Ayatee Ezam-e Qom] have issued a response to a letter received from Hojjat al-Islam Val Moslemin al-Hajj Seyyed 'Ali Naqi Tabasi Ha'eri, in which he enquired about principle 13 of the constitution. This principle declares that the Shi'ite sect of the 12 imams [Madhhab Ithna 'Ashari] will be the official religion of Iran.

In this respect Imam Shari'at-Madari said: Our view has been the same right from the beginning. Bearing in mind that the majority of the people of Iran are members of the Shi'ite sect of the 12 imams, it is necessary that the leading ulema and Muslim groups and individuals point out shortcomings, comment on and present their suggestions concerning the constitution so that, with the power and might of God, the principles of Islam and Shi'ism can be manifest in all chapters and articles of the constitution, for they inspired the great Islamic revolution of our nation.

Also, Imam Najafi Mar'ashi has written about this matter: Concerning the fact that the Ja'fari sect is to be the official sect denoted by the constitution, I would like to note that many months ago when I first saw a draft of the constitution, I made detailed comments and suggestions and I seriously demanded that these be included in the constitution. I especially stressed that the Ja'fari sect should be the official sect and that this should also apply to the president--that the president must be a member of the Ja'fari sect. Therefore, I seriously demand of all the leading ulema and provers of Islam [Hojaj-e Eslam] and other strata of society that they not show any weakness concerning the inclusion in the constitution of the Ja'fari sect as the official sect of Iran.

Clerics Lobby for Sect

LD030815 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report: "The Views of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari and His Great Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri Concerning the Official Religion of the Country]

[Text] Yesterday, 300 learned clerics and students of the Esfahan Religious Seminary met His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in Qom and raised the question of the constitution and several of its proposed articles. One of their requests was that the official religion of the country be Ja'fari--12-Imam Shi'ism. His Great Eminence Shari'at-Madari said in reply:

"This was our view from the beginning, and because the majority of the Iranian nation are 12-Imam Shi'ites, the official religion in the constitution should be Twelve-Imam Ja'fari Shi'ism."

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari said: "Several months ago, when the draft constitution was brought to me, I made margin notes on several points, including this delicate but fundamental issue."

Similarly, the clerics and members of the missionary society and the Esfahan Religious Seminary students, now in Qom to see Iman Khomeyni, yesterday visited Ayatollah Montazeri, discussed topics concerning the draft constitution and asked that the religion of the vast majority of the Iranian nation, which is the Ja'fari religion, be written into the constitution.

Ayatollah Montazeri, after expressing thanks and appreciation for their proposals, considered this both logical and lawful. He then spoke in detail about the need to observe the fraternity of Islam in regard to the Sunni brothers and to respect their pride in their own religion.

LEFTISTS PROTEST CENSORSHIP, ATTACKS ON DEMONSTRATIONS

LD021303 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 25 Jun 79 pp 1,2 LD

[Unnamed correspondent report on press conference held by Iranian Socialist Workers Party representatives, presumably in Tehran: "Why Must We Have Political Prisoners After the Revolution?"--date not given]

[Text] Following the arrest of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, Hammad Sheybani and 16 members of the Socialist Workers Party, and the attack on the rally held by the National Democratic Front, Ahmad Shamloo, Gholam-Hoseyn Sa'edi and several others discussed these events at a press conference.

First, Hormuz Rahimian, secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, described to newsmen how the arrest of the 16 members of his organization took place. He said:

"First, nine members of the party were arrested for no reason other than their political opinions; up to now the charge against them is not known, and it is also unclear what evidence the Ahvaz prosecutor claims to have against them. The only evidence there can be is the political opinions and views of these people."

He added: "The arrest of these nine persons compelled us to acquaint the people with our protest against the trampling of freedom and rights, but the right to protest against the deprivation of freedom is also nonexistent, since seven party members were imprisoned for distributiong leaflets announcing the arrest of the nine men."

After Rahimian, Gholam-Hoseyn Sa'edi said: "It is not only a question of the arrest of Socialist Workers Party members but a matter of intimidation, which began the second week after the revolution.

"Qotbzadeh said that because of revolutionary conditions we should keep radio and television censorship for a week; then he said a month; and in the end we saw where radio and television censorship led."

On the subject of the attack on the rally held by the National Democratic Front, Sa'edi said: "A group of people wished to express their views quite peacefully, and we saw 200-300 people attack them with sticks and clubs. I personally asked several of them who were sharpening knives: 'What are those knives for? They said: 'This is the "logic" we shall use to settle with them.'"

Asked to consider the sources of leadership of these aggressive groups, Sa'edi said: "Whenever there is a rally, a group of similar age and physically very strong suddenly appears unannounced and breaks into slogans. It will be noted that the same group appears whatever the occasion and that their slogans are specific. They do not come together spontaneously; they are organized. In Khorramshahr, the political organization combines with the military, with guards from other areas, and it is hoped subsequently to disarm other organizations. Someone by the name of Chamran also has dealings with them, and as far as I know these individuals are directly linked to the Crusaders of the Islamic Revolution--an organization which has said: 'We will wage unremitting military struggle against anyone whose views are contrary to ours.'"

Sa'edi added: "The government remains silent in the face of all this. Didn't the previous regime also remain silent? They are afraid to reveal the truth to the people. They are obliged to remain silent.

"They cannot produce a scrap of evidence to account for the recent arrests. Why, in principle, should we have political prisoners after the revolution? SAVAK printed a manual for their interrogators in which the following appears: 'Arrest anyone about whom you entertain any suspicion, even if his guilt is not proven.' One might think that this manual had fallen into the hands of these 'gentlemen' and that they were putting it into practice.

"The spectacle of the Tehrani trial had a good effect on them; Tehrani issued statements against leftist groups as if he were the prosecutor."

Following Sa'edi, Ahmad Shamloo said: "Those who gained privileges for themselves during the revolution are supported by the most uninformed members of the community, people who instead of writing the word 'snake' have to draw a picture of it and who, when you write down the word 'snake', will not accept it. These people are alarmed at the clash of different thoughts, ideas and opinions. If an assembly of the elite is convened, you will see that 75 percent of its members will give the draft constitution a rightwing slant. If this is not the case, then why all this fear of a constituent assembly? The man who says it will not trust my affairs to a team of 100 lawyers' has the support of the lumpenproletariat."

At another point, Shamloo said: "If there is a censor, there must be documents and evidence. The prosecutor general of the revolution directly orders the post office to censor tapes and mail consignments."

Continuing the press conference, lawyer Isma'ilzadeh said: "The Iranian revolution has had two aims, one against imperialism and the other against tyranny; but are these continuing aims, or did they end on 22 Bahambahman [date of the revolution]? In my view, there is only one person who has strong, revolutionary and anti-imperialist feelings, and that is Imam Khomeyni. Similar feelings are not apparent in the deeds of other members of the government. The struggle against tyranny by groups which have been called 'devils' continues, and the regime now in power is following exactly in the footsteps of the old dictatorial and tyrannical regime.

One of the principles of the international declaration of human rights, of international agreements and of the fundamentals of Islam is the freedom of belief and expression, which is being trampled underfoot. It is not merely a question of everyone being free to hold opinions, but also of the right to publicize and display them. Nor is that enough; there must also be a guarantee of freedom to propagate one's views. The government is responsible for, and the guarantor of, the free expression of opinion. The government and Bazargan are responsible for the attacks on libraries, on guerrillas' families and on political parties.

"The matter of political detainees which has now arisen signifies a return to the era of political prisoners. In principle, it must be asked whether the revolutionary courts are competent in law to try cases against such people as Hammad Sheybani, Mohammad Reza Sa'adati and members of the Socialist Party.

"As far as court regulations show, their competence extends to antirevolutionary and antipeople crimes, murder, torture and imprisonment, to include criminals from the old regime. Unfortunately, they solve many problems by means of force. If these courts are competent, then we have one international principle and one Islamic principle regarding any accused person. An accused person must be informed of the charge as soon as he is arrested. I am Hammad Sheybani's lawyer, and I still do not know the charges against him and have not visited him, whereas it is a clear right in every country to have a defense lawyer."

Babak Zohra'i said: "The arrest of these 16 persons recalls the era of the Pahlavi political prisons and courts. While people shout the slogan 'Neither Eastern nor Western government', these arrests show that it is both Eastern and Western, and even a return to the Middle Ages. The latest arrests show that it is a crime to hold political opinions and to write them down on paper," Zohra'i added:

"Once again, with the show put on at the court trying Tehrani, we have been during recent days the methods used by SAVAK and the CIA, which are to poison public opinion from the outset and then to crush the liberal forces.

"It is quite clear that what was said was a rehersal aimed at perverting public opinion, so that the leftist forces can be crushed without evidence or charges.

HEALTH MINISTRY BANS GROWING OF OPIUM POPPY

LD030827 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 28 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed Report: "Poppy Cultivation Banned"]

[Summary] Iranian Health Minister Kazem Sami has announced plans for the promulgation of a law banning the cultivation of the opium poppy in the country "except to a limited extent to cover urgent needs." The measure will aim to end drug traffic and drug addiction in Iran in accordance with Imam Khomeyni's instructions.

The minister stated: "Unfortunately, opium poppy growing has been out of control both last year and this, but the Agriculture Ministry has prevented excessive amounts of opium from reaching the market by timely measures, that is, by buying in above market rates."

The minister described the role to be played by the revolutionary committees and the forces of law and order in suppressing poppy cultivation, and noted plans for withdrawing addicts' drug rations.

ALLOCATION FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION SEEN AS 17.5 BILLION RIALS

LD021912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The minister of mines and industry has said in an interview that 17.5 billion rials have been allocated in the current year's budget for developing and expanding industry. The minister of mines and industry said: With the help of the Bank Melli Iran, small industries will be boosted in rural areas and small towns. Regarding assembly industries, the minister of mines and industry said: The plant which operates in Iran exclusively for assembly will receive no aid from the government, and efforts will be made to support the industries which obtain their raw materials from domestic sources.

TRIBAL LEADER CONDEMNS DISTURBANCES IN FARS REGION

LD030847 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 28 Jun 79 p 16 LD

[AYANDEGAN Correspondent Report: "We Shall Be Steadfast in Securing the People's Rights"]

[Text] Shiraz--During a discussion with correspondents yesterday, Khusrow Qashqa'i, chief of the Qashqa'i tribe and a militant opponent of the former regime, said with reference to the differences within the national front:

"I have never for practical purposes been a National Front member myself, but I was a member of the breakaway freedom movement.

"During the 28 years of satanic government, the National Front wasted many opportunities when, given the opinion held by the people of Iran, and the intellectuals in particular, toward the front, it could have succeeded. However, because of human ambition and selfishness, one man wanted to preserve the National Front, another wanted to preserve himself, while yet another wanted to be prime minister. There are still differences in the front which we have tried to remove."

Elsewhere in the interview, on the subject of the government, Khusrow Qashqa'i said:

"A number of simple, honest men who understand nothing are in the government. They are not to blame." He added: "Decisions concerning Fars Province must be made by the people of Fars. Nobody coming from Tehran knows what is happening in Fars. Henceforth, I shall struggle hard for the people's rights."

Qashqa'i also said: "The clashes which have recently arisen on all the borders resulting in the killing of a number of people are the personal responsibility of Mr Daneshvar, commander of the state gendarmerie, and there are documents and evidence to prove this."

Khusrow Qashqa'i warned: "There is news which I cannot give, and about which you must ask the government concerning widespread measures afoot across the country aimed at upsetting the movement, and the pressure is now on Fars. However, we shall act firmly to stop this, and we have the power to do so. We shall talk with the government. If the government acts, so much the better, if not, we shall act ourselves.

"I am a soldier of Imam Khomeyni, ready to carry out his commands. I shall fight against any form of provocation or separatism."

Khusrow Qashqa'i insisted: "Elements exist which would disturb the tranquillity of Fars region. If this happens, the blood of all of us will be shed in vain."

NVOI CALLS FOR ESTABLISHING PEOPLE'S AND NATIONAL ARMY

TA011504 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 30 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Need for a People's and National Army for Our Liberated Homeland"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: All acknowledge the fact that the liberated homeland of our Islamic Republic needs armed forces and an army--a national and people's army. In the past the satanic regime and the corrupt shahanshah system used the army as a means for crushing any national movement and (?truth) and any liberation movement, and looked upon army personnel as an instrument void of willpower and a blind executor of the orders of corrupt and despotic kings, such as guarding the corrupt shahanshah system and the plundering interests of a few parasites, exploiters and colonialists.

The satanic regime had dire need of an army and armed forces, but contrary to all the claims of the loudspeakers and lackeys of the regime, not for the purpose of defending the borders, the country and the territorial integrity of Iran against foreign aggression, but for safeguarding the plundering interests of its masters and implementing the filthy role of gendarme.

Naturally, such an army with such an antipeople aim could not do anything but confront the nation and shoot at the patriots and freedom-loving people. It is also obvious that the personnel of such an army and armed forces should be trained to be hostile to the free masses, and to be disciplined blindly and by a method whereby it accepted orders from above with complete obedience and worshipped the regime. During past scores of years all of us saw how the corrupt Pahlavi Dynasty drove the army and Iranian Armed Forces into such an antinational and antipeople's path. The traitorous and corrupt leaders of the satanic regime transformed them into a means for crushing the front and the masses' movement and for safeguarding the interests of internal and external exploiters, since that satanic regime was a puppet of colonialism and imperialism. The army and the Iranian Armed Forces also were established by the Pentagon and were transformed into a means for implementing the instructions of Western intelligence organizations.

In this army, advisers and spies of Western countries, and foremost Americans, gave orders and the personnel and military cadres of the military command were prepared and trained in a spirit of blind obedience to defend the interests of imperialist countries.

During the revolutionary events of the Iranian nation, we saw how, obeying the orders of the traitor and deposed shah and his American advisers, the officer cadre, especially the high-ranking generals of the shahanshah army, fired upon the nation and how they crushed the people cruelly and mercilessly. It is true that neither the traitor shah nor his U.S. masters and advisers could stifle the spirit of patriotism and freedom in the heart of the enthusiastic and patriotic officers of the army through corruption or humiliation, but it is also true that for scores of years the shah's corrupt regime and U.S. and Israeli advisers, by utilizing different forms of deceit, led the high command of the army and its intelligence organizations into corruption and hostility toward the masses, and far from any national and religious thinking.

Now the satanic regime has been overthrown and our liberated homeland needs a national and people's army and armed forces, an army trained, educated and instructed with a spirit of patriotism and thoughts of freedom, a spirit of safeguarding the interests of the masses against the aggression of internal and external enemies, and with an alert obedience. A question that is posed in connection with this vital problem is how and by the hands of which individuals this army and armed forces of the masses, that is, the guardian of the people's interests and freedom and the revolutionary gains, can be established? By the hands of the same individuals who transformed the Iranian Armed Forces into a club and an instrument for crushing the nation and hostility toward the masses? Even during the present period, a period when the traitor shah and his U.S. masters are plotting the restoration of prerevolutionary oppression, and in the Iranian Army organizations such as the Second Bureau of the army have been established in the hands of those same directors, the people have the right to ask: Where are they leading the Islamic Republic? And how can this indifference to such dangerous acts be interpreted? If it is presumed that the Iranian Army is to be rebuilt on the foundation of the masses and peoples, and inevitably it should be, it is not clear how such a people's and masses army can be built by the hands of those same individuals who were educated in the espionage and antinational school, in the school of murder of the pentagon and the intelligence organizations of Israel and Britain. It is not clear why the officials of our country's armed forces do not use the services of hundreds of officers of the Iranian Armed Forces who in the past gave their test of patriotism to the nation, and who were expelled from the army and even imprisoned and tortured for the crime of opposition to the antinational regime of the deposed shah and for opposition to the unopposed domination of his U.S. masters.

In a national and people's army there must not be a place for the leaders of the shah's protectors who until the last moments of that evil regime one way or another were in the stronghold of the deposed shah's defense and were taking orders from the U.S. and Israeli advisers.

AFGHANISTAN

'DECEIVED' VILLAGERS PERSUADED TO RETURN HOME

LD012240 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A number of our compatriots who were deceived by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and deserted their homes and native villages, yesterday returned to their homes and families. The (words indistinct) were residents of various villages of Zabul province and had left their homes because of the unfounded and false propaganda of the enemies of the people of (?Afghanistan). When a few elders visited them and read out the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to them, more than 400 families of them returned to their homes. They expressed gratitude to their Khalqi government for [word indistinct] full amnesty and for having returned to their home, and expressed their abhorrence for the enemies of the people and every support and backing for their [words indistinct] and the Great Sawr Revolution.

BUDAPEST TELEVISION INTERVIEWS TARAKI, AMIN

LD281036 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1950 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Hardly a day goes by without news from Afghanistan. Witness today's newspaper reports according to which there was a counterrevolutionary insurrection in the capital. The Hungarian television film reporting team, Laszlo Benda and Janos Illes, recently visited this Middle Eastern country now passing through stormy times. This is their color film report on Afghanistan.

[Benda] The Kabul TIMES has quoted President Taraki as saying that if there is not an economic revolution in Afghanistan, then the achievements of the political revolution could be in danger. What does this mean? [begin recording--Taraki, Amin reply in English, fading into Hungarian translation]

[Taraki] It means that the means of production in Afghanistan must be nationalized and that the people must take possession of all this. If we do not do this, if we do not stop the exploitation of one man by another, we cannot build our society. So this economic revolution means that all means of production-ownership of land, gardens, capital and machinery--must gradually be brought into the possession of the state, the entire people.

[Benda] All this is of course related to the internal defense of the revolution.

[Taraki] Yes, but the most important thing is that our regular work should have results in the economic field. In the political field we have won the battle against the exploiters. We must now win the war against the exploiters on the battlefield of the economy in the same way as we have already done in the political field. [end recording]

[Benda] Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin has already mentioned several times that Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. There are many countries, however, who wish a heart attack for it and who oppose the revolution in Afghanistan. [begin recording]

[Amin] The main enemies of the revolution in Afghanistan are the feudalists, and all the prejudiced reactionary elements who attempt to save feudalism in Afghanistan, simply to be able to continue to exploit the people. In addition, the lackeys and agents of imperialism have turned against us, and certain elements who collaborate with the (?extreme) leftwing on the world political stage. Obviously you, too, know that there are many who interfere in our domestic affairs. Foreigners, Iranians and Pakistanis in particular, have attacked our homeland by disguising themselves as Afghans. They disguised their armies in Afghan clothing and commanded their armies and soldiers against us in this way when they attacked us.

[Benda] You are also the Afghan minister of foreign affairs. Would you be willing to characterize in more concrete terms your relations with all your neighbors?

[Amin] As I have said in other interviews, we have traditional contacts with the Soviet Union which go back a long way. These are fraternal contacts. We have great confidence in the friendship and fraternity of our northern neighbor as we are linked to the Soviet Union by very long and peaceful borders.

We hope and expect that Iran and Pakistan and their leaders will reciprocate our sentiments toward their peoples and will behave toward our people with the same sentiments as the people of Afghanistan feel toward the peoples of Pakistan and Iran. We believe that we can create good, friendly relations with these countries. However, our revolution is a revolution of the working class, and the leaders there belong to a different class than ours. This is why they oppose the revolution of the working class, the revolution which is built on scientific socialism and the ideology of the working class. This is why they weave conspiracies against us. We do not want war with them, either between Afghanistan and Iran or between Afghanistan and Pakistan, but we can never forget our brothers, our class comrades wherever on earth they may live. We still nurture fraternal sentiments toward them, even if they live historically in Iran, Pakistan or anywhere else at all. [end recording]

[Benda] The attacks mentioned by the prime minister, the activities of the external and internal enemy make it necessary for the people's regime to be prepared. Frequent road checks (?are a manifestation of) compulsory precaution--against armed men from Iran in the western town of Herat, and against commandos trained in Pakistan in Konar province and in other eastern districts. The tension is mounting. At night, reflector beams (?illuminate) the hills surrounding the capital. The curfew remains in force. Key buildings are guarded by disciplined armed men [words indistinct] the enemy will not rest even though it has lost its objective.

INDIA

LORD CARRINGTON HOLDS TALKS WITH DESAI, VAJPAYEE

BK021655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] The British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, began his 2-day visit to New Delhi with a call on the prime minister and talks lasting over an hour with the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee. During his meeting with Mr Morarji Desai the situation in southern Africa, including Rhodesia, and in Asia in general, including Southeast and Southwest Asia, came into discussion.

On the question of Rhodesia, the prime minister made the position of the government of India clear that it considers the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia illegal and does not recognize it. The elections held there a few weeks ago were unfair and illegal, and the outcome of the election does not bring the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia nearer to the goal of independence. The British Government's position is that it is it's intention to work for the legalization of that government with the widest possible international recognition. The problem of Vietnamese refugees was also discussed. An official spokesman said that the talks were frank and valuable.

During the meeting with Mr Vajpayee, Lord Carrington gave his impression of the recent Tokyo summit of the industrialized nations and on the question of Vietnamese refugees. Mr Vajpayee surveyed the political situation in this part of the world. He shared the concern of Lord Carrington about the refugees, saying that Indians understood very well what the problem meant. Mr Vajpayee said he would like the problem to be treated as a purely humanitarian one so that [words indistinct] China and Southeast Asia. He also spoke about India's relations with neighboring countries, including Afghanistan and Iran. There was an exchange of views on Sino-Indian relations.

Mr Vajpayee and Lord Carrington are again meeting tomorrow for the final round of talks.

Lord Carrington also called on the deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Jagjivan Ram. The defense minister expressed his concern at the continuing tension arising from the increasing presence of the big powers in the Indian Ocean.

PAKISTAN

AFGHAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER CALLS ON HAQ

BK021636 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost had a meeting with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. Minister of Finance Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz, Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan, 'Abdol Rashid Arian and Pakistan Ambassador in Afghanistan Riaz Piracha were also present on the occasion.

The Afghan and Pakistan delegations held talks on matters of mutual interest in Islamabad today. The talks lasted about 5 hours and were held in two sessions. The Afghan delegation was led by Deputy Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost and included Afghan Ambassador in Pakistan 'Abdol Rashid Arian, Minister-Counsellor of the Afghan Embassy (Karzo Monsur) and Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry (Kadir Sharif). The Pakistan delegation, which was led by Foreign Secretary S. Shahnawaz, included the secretaries of the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Establishment Division, and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Pakistan ambassador in Afghanistan. The talks will continue tomorrow.

Delivers Letter From Taraki

BK021721 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] A letter from President Nur Mohammad Taraki of Afghanistan was delivered to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq by the Afghan deputy foreign minister, Shah Mohammad Dost, who called on him in Rawalpindi this afternoon.

SHAHI REFUTES PRESS REPORTS ABOUT NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK011709 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The adviser for foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has described as false and baseless Western press reports that Pakistan's nuclear research program is directed toward making nuclear weapons. Talking to newsmen in Islamabad yesterday, he referred in particular to a recent article which appeared in the weekly EIGHT DAY [as heard] of London. He said this is a fine example of the propaganda campaign launched against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program carried out in Western capitals.

Refuting allegations that Pakistan reacted to the Indian nuclear explosion in 1974 by starting a crash program to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, the adviser said the fact is that Pakistan reacted by starting a campaign in international forums to strengthen its security against the threat of a nuclear attack. Pakistan later submitted a proposal in the UN General Assembly for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in South Asia.

Mr Agha Shahi said allegations of Libyan or Arab money being received by Pakistan to manufacture what was described in the article as an Islamic bomb is complete falsehood. He said Pakistan is not in any financial collaboration with any other country and is pursuing its peaceful nuclear program on the basis of self-reliance. About allegations Pakistan is producing a hydrogen bomb, the adviser said this would be impossible for a developing country like Pakistan. He said the great powers were successful in attaining hydrogen bomb technology after several years of research and preparations. He said there is a small research reactor at Nilor which has been operating under the international Atomic Energy Agency safeguards since 1963. Mr Agha Shahi said Pakistan has not purchased any banned item or equipment from foreign countries. This has been confirmed by the concerned governments after inquiries.

He said reports that a site near Multan, or according to TASS near Chitral, has been chosen for a nuclear blast are utterly false and imaginary, as are statements that the explosion is scheduled to be carried out this fall. The adviser reiterated Pakistan's commitment to peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the firm right of all countries to equal access to attain peaceful nuclear technology. He said the malicious propaganda campaign is aimed at tarnishing Pakistan's image as a peace-loving country so as stop it from exercising its soverign rights. He asked the journalist why nothing is said or printed about other countries which are carrying out far more advanced nuclear research.

He said certain quarters and news media have gone so far as to incite aggression against Pakistan by suggesting a preemptive strike which could eliminate Pakistan's nuclear facilities within 14 minutes. Mr Agha Shahi described such statements as most provocative and irresponsible. The adviser on foreign affairs said it is unfair and discriminatory to single out Pakistan as a target and put it under pressure to throw open its research centers for inspection. He asked why such demands are not being made of Israel and South Africa.

A foreign correspondent stated that Pakistan has been purchasing materials itself secretly and through others. The chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Mr Munir Ahmed Khan, who was present on the occasion, replied that all states purchase equipment for their research and the purchases made by Pakistan are nothing that is hidden. Orders placed by Pakistan for imported equipment are not banned for exports in those countries.